

السنة الثالثة

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WEATHER FORECAST
Temp. 10-15 (60-41). Tomorrow variable.
1-4 (50-70). Yesterday's temp. 15-3.
LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 12-6 (54-47).
1. CHANDEL: Moderate. BORE: Vary-
ing. 15-4 (54-39). NEW YORK: Fair.
5-3 (40-70). Yesterday's temp. 15-3.

DOMESTIC WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

3,528



Eyvind Johnson



Harry Martinson

Edes Johnson, Martinson Win Nobel Literature Prize

KHOLM, Oct. 3 (NYT). Swedish writers Eyvind Johnson and Harry Martinson, joint winners of the Nobel Prize for Literature, were announced today by the Swedish Academy.

Johnson, a 74-year-old writer of novels and short stories, for "a clear, far-reaching insight into the human condition, in the service of free man, a 70-year-old novelist, essayist and poet, was praised for "with a clear and delicate touch, the cosmos."

Johnson has been honored in several other countries. He is also a member of the Swedish Academy. He is married and has two children.

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perhaps the most widespread foreign reputation. His books exist in 10 languages, including the other Scandinavian tongues. His most translated work, a series of four autobiographical novels published between 1934 and 1937 under the common title "Romanen Om Olay," has been translated into eight languages, but not English.

Historical Works
Works by Mr. Martinson include "Dreams of Roses and Fire," which deals with a famous 17th-century witchcraft trial at Louisa, France, "Return to Ithaca," the author's modern version of the Odyssey, and "The Days of His Grace," a presentation of totalitarianism and individualism, thought-control and brain-washing in Charlemagne's empire.

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Jaworski Cites New Figure in Cover-Up

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski reported yesterday that "newly discovered evidence" has turned up another co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Jaworski made the guarded disclosure in a court memo which declared that the Watergate prosecutors did not intend to be confined at the cover-up trial to co-conspirators who were known to the Watergate grand jury when the conspiracy indictment was returned on March 1.

Spokesmen for the special prosecutor refused to identify the alleged new co-conspirator.

According to informed sources, the alleged co-conspirator is White House aide Richard Moore, a senior staff adviser whose resignation becomes effective next week.

Testified in 73

Mr. Moore, who was a Los Angeles broadcasting executive, joined the Nixon administration as an assistant to Attorney General John Mitchell and subsequently joined the White House staff. Mr. Moore testified at hearings before the Senate Watergate committee last year.

Watergate prosecutors had named 19 unidentified co-conspirators—from former President Richard Nixon to the late Mrs. Howard Hunt—at a private pretrial conference with attorneys for the defendants in the cover-up case in June.

In his memo on the alleged new co-conspirator, Mr. Jaworski said that the individual's identity was disclosed to District Judge John Sirica and attorneys for the five cover-up defendants on Monday at a final pretrial conference. The prosecutors gave an hint of what the new evidence was.

Meanwhile, lawyers for Mr. Nixon asked Judge Sirica today to excuse the former president from testifying in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Motion Expected

The request, which had been expected, was made in two motions to quash subpoenas issued for Mr. Nixon's appearance at the trial. A co-defendant, former White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, and the prosecution have subpoenaed Mr. Nixon.

The co-defendants are former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, former Assistant Attorney General Robert M. Felt and former Nixon re-election committee attorney Kenneth Parkinson.

The trial of former Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan was severed from that of the others.

Judge Sirica refused to state the grounds cited in the motions. They were believed to claim that Mr. Nixon's health will not permit him to travel for at least a month.

The former president is in a hospital in California for treatment of pleuritis and a blood clot in his right lung. His doctor said earlier in the week that Mr. Nixon should not travel for one to three months.

In a statement, Judge Sirica said the motions will be kept under seal "until the court has had an opportunity to review them thoroughly."

heavily on Mr. Nixon's behalf that some representatives argued against appropriating a large transition budget.

"What function does the president who left under less than honorable conditions perform for the people of the United States?" asked Rep. John Moss, D-Calif.

But the Republicans in the House tended to be more generous. Rep. Howard Robison, R-N.Y., for example, declared that there was "a valid national service to be performed by providing an adequate amount for transition purposes."

It was "necessary to preserve continuity between the old and new administrations," Rep. Robison asserted, adding that "somebody has to get to work on the great mass of the Nixon papers."

The figure of \$415,000 spent by the government to support the former president's activities between Aug. 9 and Sept. 30 includes \$65,000 in salary and expenses paid to persons on the government payroll assigned to Mr. Nixon. It also includes \$251,000 for operating support at Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente, Calif., and \$99,000 spent at his estate in Key Biscayne, Fla.



Members of the Massachusetts Artillery Company parading in Moscow yesterday.

Boston's 'Ancients' Parade in Moscow

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts marched, after a fashion, from the Kremlin through central Moscow today, leaving a gaping nighttime crowd in its wake.

"For the first time in the history of our country," said Gen. Pavel Batov, head of the Soviet Veterans Committee that is the host to the group, "an American military group has paraded in the streets of Moscow."

"If the Soviets think that's our military," an American officer said later with a smile, "we're in big trouble."

More than a thousand Russian, passing lined the 200-yard route from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the foot of the Kremlin wall, where a wreath was laid, to the Metropol Hotel, where the Soviet veterans held a reception for their guests.

The crowd gazed at the 150 richly uniformed Americans, mostly middle-aged to elderly,

Détente Paves Way for Group

Members are a "cross section of the leadership of the Boston area," he said, including judges, doctors, industrialists and entrepreneurs. Each year they make a foreign tour and this year they finally got to Moscow.

"We tried to come four years ago," Capt. Marr said, "but the Soviet Veterans Committee insisted that, if we did, we had to issue a joint press release later condemning American activities in Vietnam, so it was no go."

"This year, with détente, things could not have been easier," he said.

Soviet authorities at first refused permission to the Ancients to march across central Moscow, but then relented. "A protocol guy came up to me after the wreath laying and said we must march for Soviet national television," Capt. Marr added.

But the Ancients seemed unperturbed by whatever use the Russians put the film to. "At least we did show the flag here today," a member said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Cabinet Resigns, Throwing Italy Into a New Crisis

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Oct. 3.—Italy's government resigned tonight in a crisis over economic problems and dissension over a Communist bid for a share of power.

The decision to resign, which opens the prospect of a prolonged political vacuum in Italy adding to the country's economic difficulties, was made at a 20-minute special session of the Cabinet.

The decision was a mere formality, since all three coalition partners had already said they could not continue on the present government.

Prime Minister Mario Rumor submitted his resignation to President Giovanni Leone after the Cabinet acted. Mr. Leone asked Mr. Rumor to stay on as a caretaker premier.

The Cabinet was the 36th in Italy in the last 30 years. It had already resigned in June, after intraparty bickering following a nationwide referendum on divorce, but Mr. Leone rejected the resignation.

Mr. Rumor then went before parliament again and won a confidence vote both in the Chamber and the Senate.

In the dispute over relations with the Communist party, the Marxist Socialists had called for close cooperation with them to pull the country out of its economic woes.

Mr. Rumor's Christian Democrats rejected the proposal, as did the two other coalition partners—the Social Democrats and the Republicans.

Finance Minister Mario Tanassi, the Social Democratic party secretary, charged that the Socialists were sabotaging efforts to curb inflation and political terrorism. Behind the charge was a long-standing dispute over what role, if any, the Communists should play in the government.

Center politicians for weeks have accused the Socialists of playing up to the Communists, and Mr. Tanassi reportedly told a gathering that the Socialists "have taken a lower—the Communists."

The Communists receive one of every four votes in national elections, control the Bologna municipal government and a number of other cities and already have a large say in government policy through the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor. So powerful is the trade union federation that the government invariably seeks its approval of proposed legislation before submitting a bill to parliament.

But despite their strength at the polls the Communists have been kept out of government. They have been pushing for what they call a "historic compromise"—meaning a hand in power—but the Christian Democrats have repeatedly rejected it.

Western fears about a Communist role in Italian government are based partly on the possible repercussions on Italy's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Greece's pullout from NATO during the Cyprus crisis left Italy the lone NATO



Mariano Rumor

bastion between Gibraltar and Turkey.

Mr. Rumor's government was trying to cope with an inflation rate of more than 20 per cent a year, a foreign-trade deficit swollen because of oil price hikes to about \$1 billion a month and mounting social problems.

The country was also on the threshold of large-scale labor agitation, including strikes by workers of Fiat, Italy's largest private employer.

Adding fuel to political fires, investigating magistrates from all areas of Italy convened in Rome to pool information on allegations of planned coups by rightists. One such plan reportedly included a plot to kidnap political leaders, including Mr. Rumor.

Political uncertainties have been heightened by the continuing erosion of support for the church-backed Christian Democrats. The party led the country into a divisive referendum on divorce in May and suffered an overwhelming defeat when Italians voted 3-2 to keep divorce on the books.

Italians are generally apathetic about government crises. The average life of governments since the war has been less than a year. But there have been increasing signs of discontent. The government's inability to halt rising prices has caused much concern.

Workers in Milan and Turin have begun what they call a campaign of civil disobedience, refusing to pay recently increased bus fares. There is talk that the protests may spread throughout the country as Italians face higher electric bills.

Fired 4,900 Miles From Sub

Soviet Tests Reveal Missiles That Outrange U.S. Rockets

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Russians have test-fired new long-range, submarine-launched missiles about 4,900 miles into the Pacific, the Pentagon announced today.

They outanged the longest-reaching U.S. missile fired from submarines by about 2,000 miles.

Officials said that the Soviet firings, presumably from a new Delta class submarine, were the longest-range Soviet submarine-launched missiles yet observed by the United States.

The tests, conducted yesterday, were the first Russian missile shots into the Pacific since last

winter when Moscow tested multiple independently targetable warheads (MIRV) on new land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Pentagon said the two SS-N-9 submarine-launched missiles observed in the new tests were single warheads. The warheads were fired from the Barents Sea, northeast of Norway, and landed about 500 nautical miles north of Midway Island, the Pentagon said.

The tests were staged during renewed U.S.-Soviet negotiations aimed at working out a long-term agreement to control nuclear weapons. There has been a virtual stalemate on the issue for many months.

The Soviet Union had announced that it would conduct rocket-firing tests into the northwest Pacific between Sept. 25 and Oct. 5 and had warned ships and planes to remain clear of the area.

Tests Have Concluded

The Pentagon noted that Tass, the Russian news agency, announced earlier today that its missile firings have concluded and that the area is now free for navigation.

The Pentagon said the two submarine-launched shots were the only ones conducted during this test series.

The Russians so far have built 10 of the new Delta-class subs, with about five of them already in operation and the others believed to be fitting out or undergoing sea trials.

pared With Prewar Strength

3. Finds Israelis Are Ahead Egyptian, Syrian Military

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—A study by a group of U.S. officials and specialists in military affairs, who prepared a report for President Ford just before the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war a year ago, according to experts, assessment was the unambiguous conclusion of U.S. intelligence officials and specialists in military affairs, who prepared a report for President Ford just before the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war a year ago, according to experts.

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balance. The U.S. estimates are limited to Israel and the "confrontation countries," Egypt and Syria. The Israelis include forces from almost all other key neighboring Arab states.

According to official U.S. sources, Israeli officials argued that when Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in particular are added, the balance is unfavorable to Israel. U.S. officials responded that it is highly unlikely that these countries would make a substantial contribution in another war.

The study's authors, who were drawn from executive branch agencies, attributed the relative gain in Israeli capability to more and better equipment, a stepped-up training program and improved mobilization techniques.

House Votes 75% Reduction In Nixon Funds to \$200,000

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—The House voted last night to cut by more than three-quarters the amount of money sought by former President Richard Nixon to pay for his pension and official expenses as a private citizen.

Mr. Nixon has asked for \$850,000 to cover his costs through next June.

But the House, by votes of 442 to 47 and 321 to 82, cut the figure to \$200,000.

Efforts to limit the appropriation to the former president's pension of \$50,000 were rejected by votes of 228 to 199 and 277 to 107.

Sentiment in Senate

A Senate subcommittee has approved \$328,000 for Mr. Nixon, but there is considerable sentiment in the Senate for a further reduction.

In another development, a Senate subcommittee disclosed yesterday that the government spent \$415,000 to support Mr. Nixon in the first six weeks he was out of office. That amounts to more than \$3,800 a day for the salaries of Mr. Nixon's staff, protection and other expenses.

It was in part because the government is already spending so

U.S. Is Said to Have Urged 15% Cut In Oil Consumption at Big-5 Talks

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—The United States has suggested a substantial cutback in oil consumption by the main importing countries as the first step in a strategy to force down the world

price of petroleum, which has quadrupled in a year.

Some European officials said that a 15-per-cent cutback was mentioned by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at meetings in Washington last weekend attended by Treasury Secretary William

Congress Conferees Kill Ban On Arms Aid to Turkey, Chile

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—In a victory for President Ford, House-Senate conferees today killed a Senate ban on furnishing weapons to Turkey and Chile and rejected a \$12-billion Senate slash in foreign-aid operating levels.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., sponsor of the Turkey provision, immediately warned that when the bill comes back to the Senate for routine endorsement of conference action, he will "fight it on the floor" and demand a vote to send the measure back to conference to restore the ban on aid to Turkey.

The conferees approved an emergency "continuing resolution" providing basic operating funds for all federal agencies whose regular appropriations bills have not passed yet, including the Agency for International Development, which runs the foreign-aid program. These agencies theoretically have been without funds since Tuesday when an existing continuing resolution expired.

The foreign aid program must be funded by this method since the regular foreign aid authorization bill was killed yesterday at White House urging because it contained too many policy restrictions.

Sen. Eagleton, winning votes of 57 to 20 and 59 to 29 Monday and Tuesday, tanked onto the continuing resolution a flat ban on all weapons aid to Turkey, on the grounds that Turkey had violated U.S. laws and agreements by using American-supplied equipment for the invasion of Cyprus.

Sen. Eagleton said the aid was intended to be used only for self-defense, not aggressive action against other nations.

President Ford, in a statement Tuesday, threatened a veto and warned that the amendment could antagonize Turkey and undermine peace negotiations being



Sen. Thomas Eagleton

conducted in New York by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. But Sen. Eagleton responded that the law was the law and could not be flouted by a presidential veto.

Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic convenience, Turkey was scheduled to get \$205 million in U.S. weapons aid under government projections for fiscal 1975.

In the House-Senate conference today, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., won 6-to-1 approval from Senate conferees for language wiping out Sen. Eagleton's amendment. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Simon and the foreign and finance ministers of Britain, West Germany, France and Japan. The officials said that the four countries reacted enthusiastically but agreed to study the U.S. idea and discuss it further, meanwhile keeping it secret.

In Washington, a senior administration official acknowledged that energy conservation had been discussed at the meetings. But he insisted that no U.S. proposal had been made and that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Simon had used no numbers with respect to a cut in oil consumption.

Diplomatic Offensive

The U.S.-suggested strategy was said to call for a major diplomatic offensive to accompany conservation measures, which each nation would carry out in its own fashion.

The existence of a world surplus of oil has created a supply-demand situation that already has softened oil prices, the U.S. officials argued, making it a propitious time to bring about a major break.

It was acknowledged that the oil-producing countries, some of which are restraining production to prevent a price break, would probably seek to reduce output further. But the Americans believe that the effort to arrange further cutbacks by the West would split the cartel.

The European and Japanese ministers at the weekend meetings were reportedly less optimistic about a breakup of the oil-producers' cartel under cutback pressures. They pointed to the damage that a prolonged confrontation might inflict on their economies. Differences in evaluation of future prospects are said to underlie the differences at the meetings.

French, V.K. Views

French officials say that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is convinced that market forces will bring down oil prices anyway within a year or so. British reportedly feels that the most that can be achieved is the holding of oil prices at present levels with inflation gradually eroding the real price.

U.S. officials argue that a major conservation effort in the consuming countries would be needed to achieve even the limited oil

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Dow's Slump Under 600 Is 1st Since 1962

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).

The Dow Jones industrial average fell another 14 points today and closed at 587.61, the first time it has closed under the 600 mark since October, 1962.

In the climate of fear on Wall Street, created by inflation and general economic disarray, there seems little doubt that the Dow can only continue its downward path.

The question is, how far will it drop. Story Page 7.

Prepares for Mideast Trip

Kissinger Ends Consultations At UN, Attends SEATO Talks

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today wound up five days of diplomatic consultations at the United Nations and attended a Foreign Ministers Council of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

The meeting of SEATO was convened at the U.S. mission to the United Nations. SEATO provisions call for member nations to intervene in case of aggression in Southeast Asia and the Johnson administration used SEATO as a diplomatic instrument to intervene in Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger and senior envoys of Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Britain discussed Asian and Indo-China issues as well as the role of the treaty group.

The regional defense pact has become nearly defunct since the Indochina cease-fire and the failure of France and Pakistan to play an active role in the organization.

Senior U.S. officials announced that no major achievements had developed at the meetings. Mr. Kissinger returned to the State Department to begin final preparations for his trip to Cairo.

Damascus, Amman and Jerusalem, beginning Wednesday.

Secretary Kissinger and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon held a lengthy meeting yesterday to discuss the procedures and techniques for the next phase of negotiations in the Middle East.

During a 3 1/2-hour breakfast meeting at a New York hotel, Mr. Allon told Mr. Kissinger that Israel would prefer to negotiate a full peace settlement but was prepared to reach interim agreements on each front, it was learned.

Although Israel has expressed serious reservations about continuing the Geneva conference because the Russians are participants, Mr. Allon has suggested that the forum be reconvened to inaugurate the next stage of talks. Then negotiations can be held between Israel and Egypt, or Israel and Jordan, or both at the same time, Mr. Allon has suggested.

Mr. Kissinger was urged to concentrate his efforts on establishing a negotiating procedure rather than carrying on the negotiations himself during his brief trip to the Middle East.

Entire Range

Having gone over the entire range of negotiating possibilities with Mr. Allon, Mr. Kissinger is prepared to go to Egypt, Syria and Jordan with a full understanding of Israeli views.

The Israelis contend that any further withdrawals from occupied territory must be accompanied by a renunciation of belligerency by the Arabs. Included in this concept would be military, economic and diplomatic factors.

Militarily, Israel wants an understanding that territory it evacuated would be demilitarized. Jerusalem also seeks a more reliable and permanent method of observation and inspection of demilitarized areas than is allowed by the United Nations forces, whose mandates must be renewed every six months and which are subject to withdrawal of national contingents. Nonbelligerency would mean an end to all acts of violence by organized armies or terrorist groups and the removal of all foreign forces from Arab territories.

Suez Passage

Economically, Israel is seeking such assurances as the end of blockades, free air rights over such areas as the Red Sea and the strait at the entrance to the Red Sea and the right of passage through the Suez Canal.

Diplomatically, an end to belligerency would mean, among other things, an end to anti-Israeli propaganda.

While it is not anticipated that Israel would achieve all of these components, Israel is insisting that the points become part of the negotiations. It is not known whether Mr. Kissinger will broach these subjects in detail during his next trip or in subsequent discussions with Arab leaders.

Diplomatic sources said he already has touched upon these subjects with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy. While the Egyptians are not prepared to formally announce an end to belligerency, some diplomats believe they may be prepared to agree to an end to some aspects of belligerency.

Mr. Kissinger's task during his forthcoming trip will be to set up a negotiating technique and convince the Syrians that they should wait until agreements are worked out on the Egyptian and Jordanian fronts before further discussions are undertaken concerning the Golan Heights frontier.

U.S. Is Said to Have Proposed 15% Slash in Oil Consumption

(Continued from Page 1)

jective the British favor. They point out that some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are already raising their prices further in an effort to keep up with inflation.

As U.S. officials see it, world oil consumption declined under the impact of high prices and an economic recession during the spring, while oil production increased. The result, after the accumulation of huge stockpiles in the consuming countries, was the creation of a world oil surplus at the rate of three million to four million barrels a day by early summer.

OPEC cutbacks in production, mostly by Arab countries, brought down the surplus to an estimated half-million barrels a day by late summer, when shipments from Saudi Arabia were reduced by storms in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabian output has recovered and the world surplus is currently estimated at 1.5 million barrels a day.

The Federal Energy Agency estimates that OPEC production last month was less than 81 million barrels a day, compared with an output potential of more than 97 million.

If the major oil-consuming countries could agree to reduce demand 15 per cent, the six million barrels of idle capacity would be roughly doubled. Consumption exceeds 41 million barrels a day in the 13 major oil-consuming industrial nations—the United States, Canada, Norway, Japan and the nine Common Market countries. Twelve of these countries, all except France, have drafted an agreement to set up an International Energy Agency next month to pool oil supplies in an emergency.

U.S. officials envisage use of the new agency's machinery in a major conservation effort designed to bring oil prices down.

A 15-per-cent cutback in U.S. oil consumption, a reduction of about 2.5 million barrels a day, was accomplished briefly last winter during the peak period of the Arab oil embargo.

Hydrocarbons are becoming too precious to be burned to produce electricity and heating. . . They should be put in the category of rare and valuable products," he said.

"That is why we believe that higher and higher prices should help eliminate excessive waste," Mr. Khene added.

Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil producer, has reserves which may not last more than 50 to 60 years, while the United States has been absorbing a third of the world's energy, Mr. Khene said.



Soviet sailors lowering mine-sweeping device into sea during Suez Bay operations.

Consolidation by Gomes, Goncalves

Two Portuguese Leaders Act To Insure Grip on Military

LISBON, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—

Portugal's new President and the Premier today substantially reinforced their personal power over the armed forces.

A government statement said that the President, Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, was keeping his old post as army chief of staff and that Premier Vasco Dos Santos Goncalves was taking over the Defense Ministry, which has been vacant since former President Antonio de Spínola resigned Monday.

The Premier will be assisted in his defense duties by Maj. Vitor Alves, the statement said.

Maj. Alves is a minister without portfolio and a prominent member of the left-leaning Armed Forces Movement, which now wields ultimate power in Portugal.

Power Confirmed

The developments confirm the new power of leftists after a week of crisis which saw conservative political forces crushed and 140 prominent rightists arrested.

No decision has been announced on filling the four vacant places on the seven-man ruling military junta. Three junta members were dismissed following the resignation of Gen. Spínola, who had also been a member of the junta.

About 100 army officers, all members of the Armed Forces Movement, were meeting for the second day to choose two army representatives on the new junta.

Air force officers are expected to meet later to choose officers to fill the other two vacancies.

In a related development, the Confederation of Portuguese industry, representing 47,000 private companies, today called a press conference to proclaim its support for the leftist government.

Industry spokesmen emphasized their great esteem of Premier Goncalves and said that they forecasted Gen. Spínola's forecast Monday of anarchy and chaos to have been exaggerated.

Sunday Workday

Lisbon's leftist newspapers devoted long front-page articles to the joy with which Portuguese

workers were responding to a call from the Premier to make this Sunday a working day for the nation.

Meanwhile, Maj. Alves said today that the government still is uncovering aspects of what he called "a serious plot" to overthrow the government and kill its top leaders, including Premier Goncalves and Gen. Spínola.

The major said that extreme rightists hoped to use the pro-Spínola demonstration scheduled Saturday to force the government to declare a state of siege.

"Then, they would try to kill the leaders of the Armed Forces Movement. In the confusion that followed in the armed forces, they would attempt to kill Gen. Spínola," Mr. Alves said.

His comments confirmed accounts given earlier to diplomats by Foreign Minister Mario Soares.

Hitler Statues Selling Well In W. Germany

NORTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 3 (UPI)—A British model company has reported good sales of miniature statues of Adolf Hitler to West Germany.

One hundred pewter statues of the dictator in military garb and wearing a mean expression have been sold and the company now is manufacturing an army of figurines for West German mantelpieces.

"The Germans seem to like our latest model. He looks very mean and that's how they prefer to remember him," managing director Brian Marlow said. "Now we are considering making Mussolini for the Italian market," he said.

He halted on the sidewalk in front of the besieged building, set the food down by the door and shouted to the guerrillas inside for permission to speak with Miss Hutchinson. Mendez Vargas said the two American diplomats could speak.

He sent one of his men out to pick up the box of food and allowed Miss Hutchinson to talk with the ambassador from the vestibule of the consulate.

Miss Hutchinson, 47, said she was feeling well under the circumstances—but the guerrilla chief broke in and cut the conversation short.

Today, the Dominican government allowed the resumption of food and medicine into the consulate following the protestations of Ambassador Hurwitt over the cutoff.

Leftists Drop Money Bid in Kidnap-Siege

Say Time Is Running Out in Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Guerrilla leader Radames Mendez Vargas today withdrew his \$1-million ransom demand for the release of six hostages held here in the besieged Venezuelan Consulate.

But he said he still wanted the release of 37 political prisoners and warned that time was running out for the hostages held under death threat since last Friday. There was no immediate response from the government.

"Now is the time we are going to end this matter," Mendez Vargas yelled from a window of the consulate, where he is holding the hostages, including U.S. information officer Barbara Hutchinson.

The government had cut off food and other supplies for the six pro-Castro guerrillas and their hostages, but U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwitt walked past police barricades yesterday to the consulate with a box of food and medicine in his hands.

Shouts to Guerrillas

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TEL AVIV, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Israeli forces went on the alert along the Golan Heights ceasefire line in response to Syrian maneuvers that ended today, military sources said.

Minister Shimon Peres said the front showed signs of considerable tension.

This month, the anniversary of last year's Middle East war, is "fraught with tension," and during it Israel must not be caught by surprise or its actions misinterpreted, he said.

A military source said the precautionary alert ended about the time Syria wound up armored and aerial exercises. Military censorship prohibited publication of further details.

"There is no doubt that Russia keeps coddling the Syrians and the Syrians keep training their army and fortifying the frontlines, which is showing signs of considerable tension," Mr. Peres said in a national television interview.

Syrian Exercise

DAMASCUS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Syrian armor and planes today completed a joint exercise, Damascus radio announced.

Guerrilla Claim

BEIRUT, Oct. 3 (AP)—A Palestinian guerrilla group claimed today that it had killed a 17-year-old American who was an Israeli soldier. It said he was captured in an across-the-border raid on Aug. 28.

The Popular Democratic Front said the soldier was "subjected to interrogation by a special committee before he was executed."

It released photographs of his U.S. passport, which were published in the Lebanese press. They identified the victim as Frank Weber, born in New York City on Feb. 2, 1957, passport No. 5551215.

Record Belgian Rain

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (AP)—A record 5.5 inches of rain fell in Belgium last month, the Meteorological Institute reported. It was the heaviest recorded September rainfall on record in Belgium.

Ulster Prison To Ease Curbs

BELFAST, Oct. 3 (UPI)—

Catholic and Protestant leaders in Londonderry today called off a threatened 24-hour strike which was scheduled to protest conditions at the province's main prison.

The leaders said the stoppage in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, had been postponed indefinitely since an agreement had been reached to ease restrictions at the Maze Prison, south of Belfast, where prisoners are interned without trial.

Prison Gov. Robert Truesdale met yesterday with spokesmen for internees and convicted prisoners. He then announced that a ban on visitors and on receiving food parcels would be lifted today and that the prison shop would be reopened.

Expected U.S. Action in Food-Oil Crisis

EEC Frees \$150 Million in Aid Funds to Poorest Countries

By Douglas Ramsey

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 3 (WP)—The European Economic Community today agreed to release \$150 million in aid immediately as an initial contribution to world rescue efforts for the countries that have been the hardest hit by rising oil and food prices.

Development aid ministers met here briefly to endorse the contribution, of which \$30 million will be turned over directly to the United Nations Emergency Fund based in New York.

EEC Aid Commissioner Claude Cheysson confirmed afterward that a further \$350 million will be disbursed before next July 1 if other industrialized and oil-producing countries make proportional donations. But observers note that the remaining EEC con-

tribution could be jeopardized unless the United States takes concrete steps before January to fulfill its commitment to increase food aid.

"We were among the first to see the problem facing more than a billion people in the world, and we are not the last to act," Mr. Cheysson said. The aid commissioner is credited here with having first proposed a \$3-billion world emergency fund for countries unable to pay for vital oil and food imports. He urged the fund in March.

Asked whether Europe's contribution means that it is satisfied that the United States will also act quickly to provide similar aid, Mr. Cheysson replied, "I am convinced they will participate."

French Aid Minister Pierre Abelin said afterward, however, that the nine-member EEC "de-

plored" Washington's refusal to contribute directly to the UN fund or even put a price tag on its bilateral contributions of food aid.

The Europeans were apparently convinced by recent official statements that the United States will eventually play its part in the world rescue effort.

Certain technicalities of the Common Market aid will be worked out in coming weeks, but Mr. Cheysson stressed at a press conference that "the entire amount will be in donations, not loans."

He also stressed that the form these gifts take will depend "entirely" on the recipient countries. "If they want beef or wheat, they can have it," Mr. Cheysson said. "But we are willing to give it all in cash grants if that is what they prefer."

But he also warned that in the short run countries should not think "political considerations" of matters of "life and death for millions of people." Mr. Cheysson later explained that this was an oblique reference to "dangerous" beliefs held in the United States that food aid could be withdrawn unless oil-producing countries drop their prices.



Turkish soldiers at Kyrenia, Cyprus, take time for pr

Cyprus Police Say They Foiled Attempt to Murder Clerides

NICOSIA, Oct. 3 (UPI)—

Police tonight foiled an assassination attempt against President Glafkos Clerides, a government statement said.

It said that at about 9:30 p.m. a police patrol vehicle intercepted a car "moving suspiciously" along Grivas Digenis Avenue on the route Mr. Clerides usually follows as the Premier was about to leave his office for home.

An unspecified number of gunmen in the car opened fire on the police and then escaped down a side street, the statement said.

No one was injured in the incident, it said. Police would not speculate on the identity of the gunmen, but they made public the registration number of their car.

Mr. Clerides had been me with the Cabinet and had made up his mind not to r the presidency following a s ment of support for his act by deposed president Makar

In the statement in New Archbishop Makarios, who overthrown on July 15, sai urgently requested the full port of the people for Clerides.

He added that Mr. Ch had his confidence in car out political negotiations on warm support. Unreserved port for Mr. Clerides in critical period was a dut, all he said.

Yesterday, the archbisp sued a statement expressin confidence in Mr. Clerides.

Rightist Questioned by Coi For Assailing Reform in Spa

MADRID, Oct. 3 (UPI)—For the first time in the 35-year history of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a rightist politician reportedly has been summoned before Spain's political courts to answer questions about his criticism of the government.

Associates of Blas Finar, a vocal spokesman of Spain's extreme right and a Franco-appointed member of parliament, said that the 55-year-old politician was called to Madrid's Public Order Court yesterday to be interrogated in connection with an editorial sharply attacking the government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

The Public Order Court is a political court which, until now, has been busy trying leftist foes of the Franco regime.

The editorial appeared in Mr. Finar's weekly magazine *Fuente Nueva* last week. It said Mr. Arias's recently announced program of limited political liberalization was a violation of ciples set down by Gen. F and his National Movement.

It told Mr. Arias that ri wanted to have nothing with it and warned that d racy might arrive in "over a field of corpses."

Mr. Finar told the court he assumed full responsibility for the editorial, his associates. They said that no charges been brought against him.

Mr. Finar's editorial drew comments from all but the rightist newspapers. A Bas newspaper suggested that it be better if the paper on Fuerza Nueva is printed week to manufacture paper napk

Only the Pamplona newspaper *El Pensamiento Navarro* su ed the editorial, saying that terrorist bombings showed democracy must be barred Spain.

Trouble With Courts

The government did not the article but said that Mr. might have trouble with courts.

Vice-Premier Lichio d Fuente, meanwhile, confirm Mr. Arias will go ahead w program. He said in a spe Barcelona that it was "ne to push the democratizat the nation at all levels."

The key point of the program is the authoritat the end of this year, of so political associations which broaden the right one-party hure of the Franco regime.

More Change Urged

MADRID, Oct. 3 (Reu The Catholic daily newspa called today for more p change in Spain to meet challenge of the future."

Ya referred to political n pledged by Premier Aria added:

"If we wish to insure the tioning of a true democracy, changes to the political tures of the regime are table."

Ya said that popular rep tation could be increased f lation, for example.

Death Squad Mem Imprisoned in Bra

SALVADOR, Brazil, O (Reuters)—A member of a death squad was sentenced years in prison here yes for murdering a man six ago.

The squad, an unofficial nization of policemen, is responsible for killing more 2,000 petty criminals in th eight years. The Brazilian has accused the death sq killing criminals musing illot rackets run by o policemen.

10 Want Married Life

vey Shows 57% of Women U.S. Support Rights Drive

By Judy Klemesrud

YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—American women now favor to improve their status in according to a nationwide survey conducted by the organization, Inc., showed 57 per cent of the women now give a clear vote to efforts to change their status, while 43 per cent are opposed.

The survey was conducted in the spring, with a total of 3,006 women and 1,002 men, aged 18 and over and drawn from a cross-section of economic and educational levels, being questioned.

Egalitarian Marriage

Mr. Roper said that his pollsters found "a push for an egalitarian marriage," with almost half (48 per cent) of the women surveyed preferring a marriage "where husband and wife share responsibilities more—both work, both share home-making and child responsibilities."

More than half (53 per cent) of the women questioned said that they wanted to combine a career with marriage and raising children, while 39 per cent said they preferred marriage and motherhood without a career.

But marriage in either form, the survey indicated, remains the preferred way of life for nine out of 10 women. Despite the wide attention given to alternate life styles, the survey found that very few members of either sex want to stay single and live alone (1 per cent), or live in a commune (1 per cent) or live with someone of the opposite sex without marrying (1 per cent of women, 3 per cent of men).

While the vast majority of women are still committed to marriage as a way of life, they are definitely not committed to continuing a bad marriage.

Divorce More Accepted

Divorce is now accepted by a 3-to-1 margin as a solution for an unsuccessful marriage, the poll showed.

Four years ago, 52 per cent of the women queried found divorce an acceptable "out" for marital failure; the figure has now risen to 60 per cent, with 20 per cent opposed, Mr. Roper said.

And, only one-fourth of the women should automatically get custody of the children, he said.

A clear majority (66 per cent) opposes alimony for a divorced woman who is able to earn a reasonable living for herself.

In the feminist area, only 14 per cent of the women questioned prefer the title "Ms." over Miss or Mrs. and seven in 10 women reject the idea of a weekly wage being paid to housewives.

On the other hand, more than half of the women polled feel that they are discriminated against when they seek top jobs in business and government, and when they try to obtain loans, mortgages and charge accounts in their own names.

In the area of morality, a little more than half of the women polled—63 per cent—considered premarital sexual intercourse immoral compared with 65 per cent in 1970. Three out of four women oppose what they see as an unfair double moral standard for the sexes.

By 50 per cent to 36 per cent, the women questioned do not want legalized abortion laws to be repealed and they strongly believe, by 74 per cent to 15 per cent, that where abortions are legal, the decision on whether to proceed should be left to women and their doctors.

Public Access Watergate a Urged

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Not at Negotiating Stage

TA, Pan Am in Talks on Possible Merger

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NEW SOS METHOD—Using a walkie-talkie and antenna fashioned from golfer's umbrella, General Electric engineer successfully sent a message from Washington to Schenectady, N.Y., on Wednesday. Demonstration was to show NASA officials the possible use of this simple type of equipment for search and rescue operations.

By a Wide Margin

House Retains Internal Security Committee

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—The House voted yesterday by a large margin to keep its Internal Security Committee alive despite attempts by backers of three different reform proposals to abolish it.

By a vote of 246 to 164, the House refused to kill off the committee, which first brought Rep. Richard Nixon, R-Calif., to national prominence during its investigation of the Alger Hiss case in the late 1940s.

Natural Seepage Causes Oil Slick On Calif. Coast

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP).—State investigators were checking a 12-mile section of rocky coastline affected by an oil slick that Coast Guard officials say was caused by natural seepage.

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Red Tide Near Texas

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Wilson Will Visit Moscow Soon If Labor Wins Vote

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Syria Said to Release 2 Jews Held 3 Years

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Syria has released two leaders of the Syrian Jewish community after holding them in prison for three years without trial, the International Committee for the Rescue of Jews in the Middle East said.

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2-Month Trial at Chrysler Plant

U.S. Workers Test, Reject 4-Day Week

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP).—An experimental four-day week at a Chrysler Corp. parts depot in Tappan, N.Y., was canceled this week after only 60 days. The union said workers voted 82 to 6 to end the program.

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Lingering Effects Are Noted In Minor Concussion Cases

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Minor concussions that can cause a brief loss of consciousness or the effect of "seeing stars" but produce no apparent physical damage have been found by two New Zealand researchers to impair intellectual function for as much as five to seven weeks afterward.

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U.S. Birth Rate Seen Continuing A 7-Year Decline

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Rockefeller Foes Write to Senators

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Mrs. Ford Making Fast Recovery

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IBERIA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN

PARIS MOVIES

White Teacher, Black Children in 'Conrack'

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

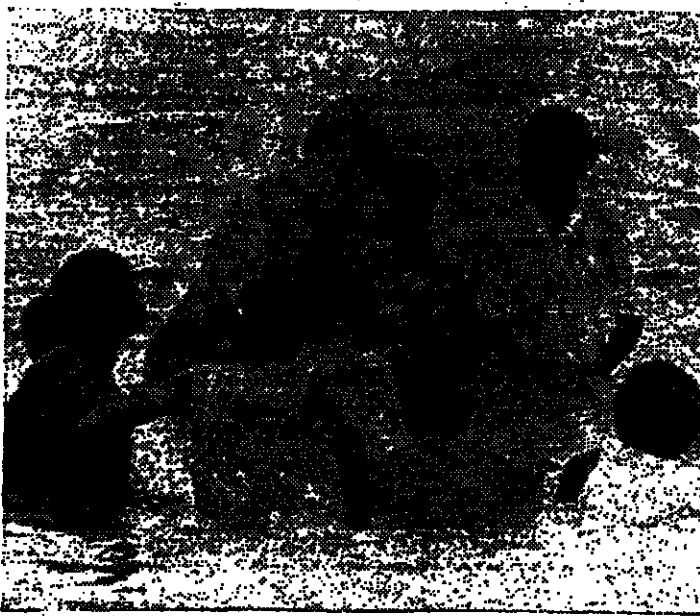
RIS, Oct. 3 (HRT).—"Conrack" (at the Action-Christie in English) is honest, charming with droll observation and a steady humor. It is a good diversion, now touching, now a bit of a failure to grasp the fullness of the film's more important message. It might have been.

er presenting its promising e—a white teacher comes to school for black children in the slums of New Orleans. The film is in simple terms. Many of the incidents are amusing and a bit moving, but the drama throughout is patchy.

scenario is based on Pat's novel, "The Water" which is a true story. But story has not been fully told on screen. The young, earnest white teacher, spreading the word of good will in the community, is never even mentioned. In a brief scene, he is shown as a plantation family, he was until he had a sudden change of heart. Certainly, his reason should have been in a flashback. As it is, it is a blank.

the start he is faced with a room of people unable to read or count up to five. Then, kept in order by the strap of an embittered school mistress, distrustful new teacher. His working of is charmingly depicted. He is one of them, entering their games, taking them into his own home, through the streets and instilling them the urge to better themselves.

style of progressive education.



Jon Voight making waves with pupils in 'Conrack.'

tion is resented by the local inspector, a narrow-minded, foul-mouthed and unregenerate old teacher. When the idealistic teacher, disobeying his superior's orders, takes his class to town on Halloween, he is dismissed and his students bid him a tearful farewell.

Martin Ritt, the director, has done little to individualize any of the characters. Jon Voight as the teacher is engaging in the most rewarding role he has had since "Midnight Cowboy." The school children render a genial ensemble performance and Anne Crayton is the regulation sourpuss as the bigoted, official educator.

One must respect Robert Bresson for his consistency. He has stubborn notions about filmmaking and nothing will swerve him from putting them into practice. His colleagues may land his work (though none of them seem inclined to follow in his lonely footsteps); spectators may yawn, titter or stay away, nothing can deter him. He will brook no compromise and he is at it again in "Lancelot du Lac" (at the Quartier Latin, at the Comedie-Francaise and the Gaumont-Madeleine).

Bresson, a painter, has a fine eye for composition and "Lancelot du Lac" contains some striking images. These might be termed still life for they stand out from the film rather than being an intricate part of it. Favored

flashes—the hooves of a horse, the lance of a charging knight—are repeated again and again, as is the horrid squeal of the bagpipe to herald the events of a jousting tournament.

As he is opposed to directing actors, his present actors have that unadorned look as they stagger and ride through his stark, severe version of the knights of the round table legend and the romance of Lancelot and Guinevere. The proceedings recall Mark Twain's notes for "A Connecticut Yankee."

"Dream of being a knight errant," jotted down Twain. "No pockets in the armor. Can't scratch. Cold to the back—can't blow—can't get handkerchief, can't use from sleeve. Iron gets red-hot in the sun—leaks in the rain, gets white with frost and freezes me solid in winter. Makes disagreeable clatter. Can't dress myself. Always getting struck by lightning. Fall down and can't get up."

Even Mark Twain would have had difficulty in extracting anything funny from the screenplay of "S.P.Y.S." (at the Elysees Cinema in English), a stale burlesque of the Secret Service in which Elliott Gould and Donald Sutherland cavort as CIA agents on active duty in Paris. It is noisy with explosions as their plots mature, but it evokes little laughter from its audiences.

As a tonic for such clumsy buffoonery there is Frederico Fellini's first film "Luci di Varieta" (Variety Lights) at the Luxembourg, a movie of minor scale but one rich in wit, humor and originality in its account of the changing fortunes of a touring vaudeville troupe.

The Huns of the Insect World Arrive in N.Y.

YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—When Howard Topoff flew to New York recently, he took along a portable vacuum cleaner hooked to a household vacuum cleaner. 10 days of sweeping, Mr. Topoff and his assistant, Raymond, returned last week with the vacuum cleaner and its contents. The half-million ants they vacuumed up are now on view at the American Museum of Natural History.

Topoff, one of the leading specialists in the study of army ants and a fellow at the museum, the exhibit will introduce the public to this particular kind of ant that some naturally affectionately refer to as "huns" and "Tartars of the Insect World."

The classical picnic idea, Mr. Topoff, "Most people of ants as annoyances, but are one of the most common

plex societies ever to evolve among the invertebrates."

Descendants of the wasp, there are some 5,000 known species of ants in the world today, Mr. Topoff estimates. They live in colonies and, although Mr. Topoff does not suggest these to be exact microcosms of the human world, he does believe much about the evolution of social behavior can be learned by studying the colonies.

Rust in Color

Army ants, Mr. Topoff's focus of study for the past 10 years, are rust in color and range in length from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch. There are some 300 different species of army ants, and Mr. Topoff says he is particularly fascinated by them because they are "a bit unusual."

Common to the tropics and some of the more temperate climates of the United States, army ants travel in huge colonies of one million or more (a colony

consumes eight quarts of food daily) and are nomadic, sometimes traveling the length of two football fields in an evening. They communicate with each other by excreting a variety of chemicals, and they derive their name from the fact, as Mr. Topoff explained, that they remind people of a human army with all the metaphors thrown in.

A single queen lays all the eggs for the colony, which can increase itself by one million every three weeks. The rest of the workers in the colony are known as soldiers and their nests, which they form with their own bodies, are called bivouacs.

Strong Jaws

Although army ants have strong jaws with a potent sting that enables them to kill prey much larger than themselves, Mr. Topoff said they posed no danger to people "short of going to sleep in the midst of them."

In fact, Mr. Topoff takes of-

fense at the image of army ants as "warlike, aggressive animals."

"When army ants form into their long columns," Mr. Topoff said, "they are obviously out to get food, an action that can be termed no more aggressive than humans sitting down and eating steak."

Since army ants are not ideal laboratory animals, Mr. Topoff, who is an associate professor of psychology at Hunter College, spends his summers in Jericho, N.Y., where the museum has a field research station.

"When it comes to insects," said the 33-year-old researcher, "people assume everything is instinctive, but that just isn't so. The army ant seems to undergo a week of socialization, which is obviously not as extensive or complex as the period of puberty for humans, but without that week of socialization, the army ant is not able to function as an adult."

Filtered Into Bags

Mr. Topoff, who studied at the museum under the late T. C. Schneir, a pioneer in army ant research, devised the method of a household vacuum cleaner powered by a generator as the easiest method for scooping up a colony of army ants. The ants were filtered into bags, put in crates and then, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, flown from Panama to New York.

At the museum, the colony is being kept in a 30-by-20-foot plexiglass case filled with white sand and tropical plants and is being fed crickets and worms by the thousands.

Although some ants can live as long as 20 years, Mr. Topoff said he would be happy if the army ants survived for two months in the artificial environment.

ARPS AND FLATS

TON—The Spinners will concert on Oct. 4 at Fair-Halls, Croydon, and at 8 p.m. trawls will be at the Brunel City Social Club in King-Lane, Uxbridge, the same also at 8 p.m. and then to id Halls on Oct. 6 at 7:30 p.m. Archa Franklin will be at Royal Albert Hall on Oct. 7 p.m., followed the next by Caterina Valente, also p.m., while Rahsaan Roland and the British band Major y are appearing every night yle Scott's.

NEFUR—The Pointer are appearing at the underhall on Oct. 4 at

SANNE—Leonard Cohen at the Theatre de Beaulieu, 5 at 8:30 p.m.

ICE—Pianist-singer Alice is appearing every night at Park Hotel.

STERDAM—Herb Alpert is playing Brass at the 50th Congress on Oct. 5 at 8 p.m. In the Hague, the night at the Congress; mch on Oct. 7 at the Museum and in Frank- on Oct. 8 at the Jahrhun-

BURG, the Netherlands—three Time Old Dixie Jazz will be at the Storyville lub on Oct. 4.

IS—Singer Nancy Holloway featured attraction every at the new nightclub "The Herb Alpert and the T Brass will give a benefit t on Oct. 9 at the Theatre hamps-Elysees at 8 p.m. Prince Rainier and Prince of Monaco will be the of honor. Bluesman Mem- ill is at the Trois Mail- he Shurkey's New Orleans will be at Le Petit Journal, 4 and there will be a con- free jazz at the Theatre de l'Est Parisien on Oct. 5 at 10 p.m.

Basic and his Orchestra, mmer and the Oscar Peter- o will be in Paris on Oct. 4. Salle Pleyel at 7:30 and 3:30, in Geneva on Oct. 6. Victoria Hall at 7:30 and in Zurich on Oct. 7. Kongresshaus at 8:30 and in.

ley Rapsy, continuing her tour, will be in Leicester

on Oct. 4 at De Montfort Hall at 7:30; in Birmingham on Oct. 5 and 6 at the Odeon at 7:30; in Sheffield on Oct. 7 at the City Hall at 7:30 and in London on Oct. 10 and 11 at the Royal Albert Hall at 8:15 and 9:15 p.m.

Johnny Mathis, on tour in Britain, will be in Bournemouth on Oct. 4 at the Winter Gardens; in London on Oct. 5 and 6 at the Odeon, Hammersmith; in Cardiff on Oct. 8 at the Capitol; at the Bristol Hippodrome on Oct. 9 and the Birmingham Hippodrome on Oct. 10.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their British tour, will be in Lehti at the Hotel Lahden Seurahuone through Oct. 8 and

ARTS AGENDA

The American duo of Esther Lamneck, clarinetist, and Gary Steigewalt, pianist, will give a recital Oct. 4 at 8:30 p.m. in Studio 105 of the Maison de l'ORTF in Paris, in the Lever de Rideau series of the French Radio. The program comprises works by Debussy, Vincent d'Indy, Clementi, Frigyes Elia and Schubert. Entry is free and the concert will be broadcast direct by the France Musique network.

The Windsor Festival, from Oct. 4 to 12, will include a cycle of Beethoven's quartets by the Amadeus Quartet, in six concerts from Oct. 5 to 12, and programs of music by the Bach family with the English Chamber Orchestra under Raymond Leppard. The program also includes a performance of the Verdi Requiem with the New Philharmonia Orchestra under Andrew Davis and concerts and recitals by other ensembles and soloists.

Maurizio Pollini will repeat his performance of the complete piano works of Schoenberg as part of his program Oct. 20 at Queen Elizabeth Hall in London. The recital will be completed by Beethoven's Opus 31, No. 3 and Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantasy.

The 18th International Music Festival in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, from Oct. 5 to 20, will include new productions by the Slovak National Theater of Beethoven's "Fidelio" and a double-bill of Jiri Benda's "Fymalion" and Tchaikovsky's "Pimpinoe." Among visiting ensembles and soloists at the festival will be the Jean-Francois Edgard Chamber Orchestra, the

in Mikkel at the Hotel Varsuuri from Oct. 9 to 12.

Saxophonist Benny Waters will be featured in the Weutahel (Switzerland) Jazz Festival from Oct. 4 to 6 and then will tour six German cities from Oct. 11 to the 26th.

René Franco and His Bootleggers will be in Juremberg at the Ushahof on Oct. 4 at 8 p.m. and in Mainz the next night at 13 Brettenbacher St., also at 8 p.m.

This week's top "singles" records are, in the United States: "Then Came You" by Dionne Warwick; and in Britain: "Annie's Song" by John Denver.

—FRANK VAN BRACKLE

Parrenin Quartet, the Leningrad Philharmonic, the Dresden State Orchestra, mezzo soprano Anna Reynolds with pianist Irwin Gage, and the Vienna Symphony under Carlos Kleiber. In addition, two series of programs will be devoted to young artists from Eastern Europe and the West. A number of the programs commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Slovak uprising during World War II.

The soprano Renata Tebaldi is scheduled to give two recitals at the Espace Pierre Cardin on Oct. 11 and 14, with programs chosen from the Italian operatic repertory as well as works by Scarlatti, Gluck and Beethoven.

"La Fille Mal Gardée," in Frederick Ashton's version and in the designs of Osbert Lancaster, is the next new ballet production scheduled by the company of the Zurich Opera. The first performance is scheduled for Oct. 12, with others on Oct. 17, 24 and 30. Daniel Lipton will conduct, and the soloists include Angelica Borchmann, Marcel Staudacher, Rudolf Buryay, Max Natties and Dominique de Tibautier.

The new production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" that had its first performance Sept. 29 at the Vienna State Opera, will have seven performances during October, the 5, 9, 13, 16, 19, 22 and 25. The production is under the musical direction of Riccardo Muti, staged by Luigi Squarzina and designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi. The cast is headed by Gilda Cruz-Romo as Leonora and Franco Bonisolli as Alvaro, with Ettore Finkler as Don Carlo (Matteo Mangogara on Oct. 12 and 15).

Cesare Siepi as Padre Guardiano, Sergio Bruscantini as Melitone and Joy Davidson as Preziosilla.

Under the slogan of "avant-garde without frontiers," Atene-Provence is mounting a festival of contemporary music from Oct. 5 to 13 under the direction of Maurice Fleuret, former organizer of the Paris Journees de Musique Contemporaine. Three world premieres in the program are "Bird's Byrd," a collective work by the SEM Ensemble of Buffalo, N.Y.; "Catch Wave" by Takahisa Kosugi, and "Play" by Ivan Vanoir. The festival opens with a Schoenberg program by the Ensemble Kontrapunkte of Vienna, and other ensembles on hand will be New Phonic Art, the On-Ga Group of Japan and the Ensemble Teatromusica di Roma. There will be an organ recital by Xavier Darasse and films on Stockhausen, Xenakis and Pierre Henry.

Henry Szeryng will be the conductor and violin soloist Oct. 24 with the ORTF Chamber Orchestra at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris in a concert given to aid the International Fund for Musical Aid, sponsored by the International Music Council. Works on the program are Mozart's Violin Concerto in A (K. 219), Stravinsky's Symphony in D and Vivaldi's "Four Seasons."

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Murmél	\$600	\$540	\$450
Guinea Pig	\$810	\$730	\$608
Mink tail	\$1025	\$920	\$767
Fox	\$810	\$730	\$608
Coloured Beaver	\$3320	\$2990	\$2242
Siberian Zibeline	\$20675	\$18610	\$13957

METRO & PARKING GEORGE V

Who Needs Enemies?

While the People's Republic of China has been cultivating—or at least not repulsing—advances from the capitalist world that might give substance to the concept which Nehru and Chou En-lai advanced long ago of peaceful co-existence, the overview from Peking remains one of revolutionary struggle. Within the nation, opponents of the ruling group are battered with dogmas about the evil effects of Confucian thinking. For the world at large, China puts forward equally dogmatic, but rather more painful, theories as "weapons of the Third World."

One of those "weapons"—as sharpened in the population conference in Bucharest—is large populations. Another, brandished by Chiao Kuan-hua, a deputy foreign minister, before the United Nations General Assembly, is oil. It should be noted, of course, that China has its own family-planning program and a significantly lower birth rate than most of the Third World. China has also become self-sufficient in petroleum. So it is easy for Peking to beam on the developing countries and urge them to breed children and bear up under the "temporary hardships" created by the oil crisis.

Go hungry, say the Chinese in effect; thereby you are combatting imperialism. It takes a good deal of effrontery to place this inhumane and illogical doctrine on the record. Part of the stimulus for it may arise from the fact that the largest member of the real Third World (for which China pur-

ports to speak, although it is careful not to share its woes) is India. And India not only is an unhappy victim of overpopulation and the effect of oil prices on food production, but a principal target of Chinese strictures.

But it would seem that a major reason for the Chinese attitude is that the worse things get in the world at large, the better the chances for revolution. China urges the Third World to regard its excess babies and its insufficient fuel as weapons against the imperialists; actually, China regards the Third World as its own weapon against any system it dislikes—which includes nearly everything that is not Chinese.

As an example of Chinese unconcern for the genuine hardships of the Third World, one may take drought-ravaged Niger. The distribution of food supplies there was bungled, and delayed. But of the 200,000 tons of relief food that eventually brought the African nation out of its killing famine, more than half came from the United States and most of the rest from the industrialized West. Assistance by the oil-rich Arab states to their fellow Moslems was said by Niger's President Kountche to be "infinitesimal," and China's was non-existent—unless the 500 tons of rice given in the name of exiled Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia should really be attributed to his Chinese hosts.

With friends like China, it is clear that the Third World needs no enemies.

President Ford Goes to Congress

There is a stunning directness about President Ford's offer to go before a House Judiciary Subcommittee to respond to questions about his pardon of former President Richard Nixon. The subcommittee, chaired by Rep. William Hungate, D-Mo., had simply asked for answers on specific points, such as when a pardon was first discussed, what legal advice Mr. Ford had obtained, and what reports if any he had received on Mr. Nixon's health. The idea that a president might want to reply in person is so novel that the subcommittee had not even invited him.

Since only two presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, have ever appeared before congressional committees, Mr. Ford's move would be remarkable in any case. It's doubly so in contrast to the attitudes toward Congress which prevailed at the White House so recently. One can easily imagine how Mr. Ford's predecessor might have replied to a similar request initiated by two very liberal Democrats asking details concerning his exercise of a power assigned explicitly and exclusively to the president. Indeed, President Ford might have invoked executive privilege and made a reasonable case for refusing to go beyond his previous

statements on the pardon. Wisely, he had decided voluntarily to do otherwise. At the same time, while breaking with tradition so dramatically, he is not setting a broad precedent which could be troublesome. This will be an exceptional appearance to discuss an extraordinary case. It does not mean that he will or should return to Capitol Hill whenever a committee wants him to.

A few legislators have expressed some apprehension that the hearing could turn out to be a nationally televised non-event in which Mr. Ford fails to provide much more information than he has so far. That seems unlikely. Enough members of the panel are troubled enough about the pardon to press for details. Moreover, Mr. Ford is wise enough to know that in order to soothe the Congress and reassure the country, he will have to be extremely forthcoming. No amount of explanation will satisfy everyone who thinks the timing and generalized nature of the pardon were monumental mistakes. But much of the suspicion in the air will be dispelled if the President can provide enough information to persuade reasonable critics that the pardon may have been an error in judgment but was not the result of an unsavory deal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Expectations in Ethiopia

The young officers who deposed Emperor Haile Selassie in Ethiopia are already having to learn one of the enduring political truths: it is much easier to bring off a revolution and to overthrow an existing system than it is to govern.

Gen. Aman Michael Andom and his almost anonymous colleagues in the Provisional Military Government are getting daily reminders of this truth in the form of protests and demonstrations by the students, union leaders and professional people, including civil servants, who had enthusiastically backed the revolution.

In carrying out that virtually bloodless overturn, step by step during eight months, the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee aroused high hopes among these civilian groups by promising sweeping social and economic reform, free speech, press and

assembly, and democratic government after free elections.

Now the military rulers are finding it necessary—or expedient—to move slowly and carefully, maintaining order meanwhile by familiar means: press censorship and a ban on strikes and public meetings. They are also discovering that the students who were so eager for reforms are not keen about the government's plan to send them to the provinces for a year of helping the peasants.

Thus far the military men are applying their restraints with a light hand and demonstrating a tolerance for discussion and negotiation with the impatient civilians. There can be no doubt of the depth of their commitment to drastic reforms of the quasi-feudal Ethiopian society. But they have not their revolution for the task of coping with the soaring expectations aroused by that revolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Avoiding World Depression

There is less unity than appears on the surface about the need to avoid a world depression. Certainly most of his colleagues are more worried about inflation and less about recession than [British Chancellor of the Exchequer] Denis Healey. The most important single factor must be the future course of the American economy and the economic policy of the Ford administration. Here the picture is one of considerable confusion, with little unity of purpose between the Congress and the new administration and, indeed, little sign of coherence as yet within the administration itself. The risks of inflation and serious recession are both

obviously very great. It is particularly distressing to perceive this disarray in the ranks of the industrial world.

—From the Times (London).

Franco-American Thaw

Everything is thus going again as well as can be between France and the United States. Mr. Sauvagnargues said after a breakfast with President Gerald Ford that the "misunderstandings" of earlier this year were dispelled and that Franco-American friendship was "restored." This is both a euphemism and a confession: Had it not always been asserted that the bitter controversies of last winter didn't affect in any way a century-old friendship?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

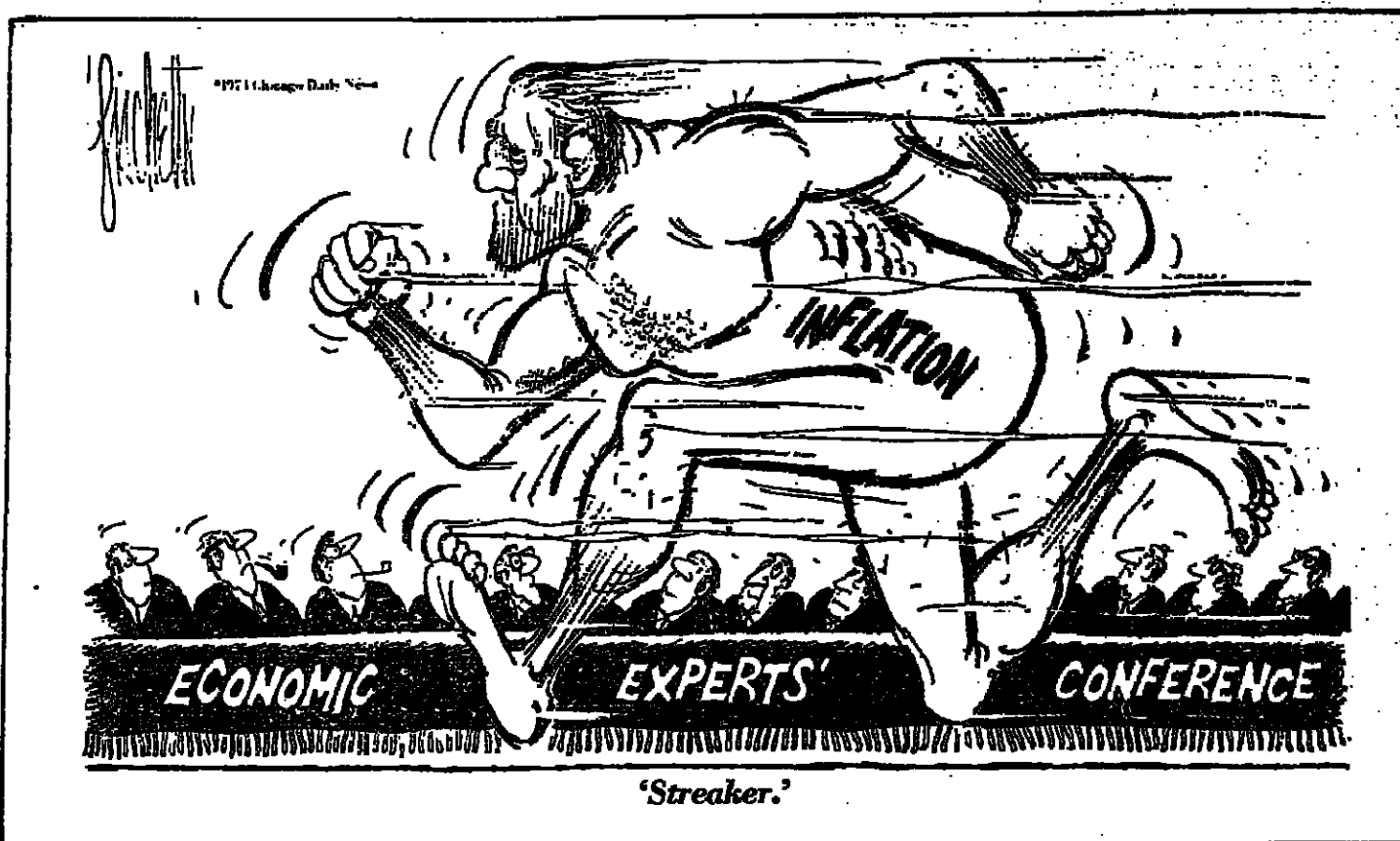
October 4, 1899

NEW YORK—Great interest was shown in the reports of the American Cup race furnished to the Herald and Evening Telegram by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Thousands of persons gathered about the bulletin board in front of the Herald building and saw the wonderful speed of transmission of this new system which is both accurate and rapid, some of the bulletins being received within 60 seconds from the sending.

Fifty Years Ago

October 4, 1924

PHILADELPHIA—Scientists who have gathered here to attend the centenary celebration of the Franklin Institute are manifesting intense interest in the description given them by a Signal Corps general of new devices, which in future may allow enemy powers to put a whole nation to sleep for 48 hours by a combination of new chemicals dropped by radio-controlled, pilotless airplanes flying very high.



Cassandra and the Impact of Oil Prices

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The first clear warning of the impact that the new oil prices could have on world economics and politics was sounded last January by Walter J. Levy, the oil economist. He laid out the figures on what oil would cost the consuming countries, and pay the producers, and concluded that urgent steps were necessary to avoid "international economic disaster."

Levy suffered the usual Cassandra's fate. Nobody listened. Or if politicians and financial leaders did listen, most found his figures so scary that it seemed best to ignore them and pretend everything would turn out fine.

Nine months later, the pretending had to stop. Levy's figures proved all too realistic. They underlay the sudden apocalyptic statements by President Ford and Secretary Kissinger about oil prices, and the gloom at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington.

It is evidently time to listen to Walter Levy. Talking with him, one finds no air of doom; he is a quiet man who can look quite cheerful. But there is a passionate intensity in his desire to have governments face reality in the oil price crisis. If they fail to act effectively, he thinks there will be disastrous consequences in months, not years.

An Analysis

The problem he sees as overwhelmingly urgent is financial: The effect of oil prices on the balance of payments in both the exporting countries and those that must import oil. What follows is a necessarily simplified statement of his analysis.

The oil exporters are accumulating enormous funds. At this moment their revenues are running at about \$115 billion a year. Much of that piles up in their reserves because they simply cannot spend it. By next July their holdings of gold and foreign exchange will probably be larger than those of all the industrialized countries combined.

The exporters will want to invest that money. But there are only a handful of countries that have the business and the economic outlook to look like good investment fields. The United States, West Germany, perhaps three or four others. The oil money, unless checked, will pour into those few places, mostly the United States. These few countries are also in the best position to bolster their payments position by trade-selling goods to the oil producers.

Meanwhile, most other countries in the world will not be able to attract investment or do enough trade to keep their payments balanced. They will therefore have no way to pay for oil unless someone lends them the money. Who?

If the United States allows itself to be the chief beneficiary of the oil countries' investment and trade, it (and West Germany) will take on an "imposed" commitment to help the less fortunate. We would not be prepared to see Italy and India and Greece and Britain—to choose some possibilities at random—collapse because of inability to buy oil.

But help from the United States and one or two other Western countries alone would not be workable. In effect, the oil producers' money would be invested safely in the U.S., and we in turn would lend it on unsafe terms to weaker credit risks. As a way of "recycling" oil revenues, that is not acceptable financially or politically. Nor does the International Monetary Fund have anywhere near the resources to finance world oil needs without risk to its soundness.

Levy's Plan

Instead, Levy suggests that the United States and other major industrial countries invite the oil producers to share the responsibility through a new international financial organization. This fund would get the bulk of its money from the producers' surpluses. Importing countries would continue to pay for part of their oil needs themselves but would borrow from the new fund to cover the "unsustainable burden" of higher prices. Or there might be arrangements for strapped countries to pay for oil in blocked local currency, as has been done with some U.S. food shipments. The proposed arrangement is

not suggested as any cure-all. Real problems of immense resource transfer would remain. The need for conservation in the use of oil would still be great, not only for long-term strategic and economic and environmental reasons but immediately, as Levy put it, "to show our seriousness."

What might be gained is time—and a chance for order. It may well be, for example, that some poorer countries would eventually default on loans from the new fund. But any default would

then be localized and specific, not a paralysis of the whole world system. If the United States made such a proposal, or one like it, the producing countries might kill it by refusing to take part. Then, in Levy's view, the United States would have to take emergency measures to exclude oil money from investment in this country to the extent that it could be identified. The purpose would be not only to avoid excessive ownership of American land and busi-

ness by the oil countries, but to make them spread their surplus funds elsewhere. In any event, his view is that the best hope of a reasonable response from the producers is for us to make reasonable proposals.

Walter Levy's formula is of course not the only possibility, but his analysis is compelling. Merely to summarize it is to make plain the large difficulties in the way of the needed international action. But the alternatives are more terrible to contemplate.

Letters

The Syrian Map

There are few occasions when one expects the standards of a newspaper to be met in its advertisements, but the whole page sold to the state of Syria in today's issue (Sept. 28) is repugnant.

The Syrians may think that redrawing the map to remove Israel and restore Palestine is plausible, but should you conspire in their delusions? I am not Jewish nor Palestinian on the issue of Israel, and it seems to me essential to impress upon the Arabs that independently minded people will find this kind of imperialism as gratifying as it is pathetic.

CLAYE IRVING.

London.

Frightened Giant

Despite his criticism of the CIA in Chile (Herald, Sept. 30), William V. Shannon declares that the United States acted there out of humane motives—to protect Chilean freedoms. Why then does the United States not support "destabilizing" activities against the authoritarian regimes it supports with aid? The answer surely is that U.S. policy in the Third World is still anti-Communist rather than pro-liberal. In its great concern about domestic socialism in a little country, the U.S. government is a frightened giant.

RUPERT WILKINSON.

Brighton, England.

William Buckley calls American intervention in Chile, which resulted in the death of Allende and the rise of fascism there, an action motivated by humanitarian deeds (Herald, Sept. 26). As an example for the need of intervention, he cites the Soviet propaganda available under the Allende regime. If the United States is so intent on fighting Communism, then why didn't they go to the aid of the Hungarians and the Czechoslovak people when the Russian tanks crushed them? Mr. Buckley can save himself the fine quotations about America's honor, and small countries will remember that a show of independence is being punished with quick "humanitarian" measures, from East or West.

LEONORE SUHL.

Algarve, Portugal.

Europe's Future

"Does Europe's Future Lie Back in the Middle Ages?" (Herald, Sept. 16) was a triple-barreled pleasure. I enjoy everything my friend Northcote Parkinson writes. Secondly, his thesis here is dead right.

And third, his proposal is almost identical with one that another friend, Prof. Leopold Kohr of the University College of Wales, published in 1957 in his "The Breakdown of Nations," now just reissued as a paperback. The two professors' sketch maps, differing in detail, are also alike in principle.

Prof. Kohr added a snapper that probably made more sense before the UN had quite reached its present low estate: Give each region one vote in the assembly, but forbid national representation. Alsace and Baden-Wuerttemberg are more likely to have common interests than Brittany and Provence. Isle de France, Rhineland and (on Kohr's map) the Papal States would have votes; not Paris, Bonn and Rome.

I see, too, that Prof. Parkinson adapts a campaign plan from Muller and Breslin in a long-past New York mayoralty race: Allow discrimination and other inequities in any borough or ward that would pay an extra

tax. (Parkinson: "All industry in Lancashire can be in public ownership, all industry in Wessex can be left to private enterprise.")

I am busy painting a banner for a more or less peaceful demonstration under Prof. Kohr's slogan: "Disunion now!"

BARROWS MUSSEY.

Düsseldorf.

Actions and Words

"Actions speak louder than words." The statement is a cliché and a truism, and it must be applied with full force to what President Ford is now doing as President. He seems to be following on in the tradition established by former President Richard Nixon: say one thing, and then do another, generally invoking the name of God to bless both courses of action.

Mr. Ford went before the Senate Rules Committee and made certain statements and promises. Mr. Rockefeller is now in front of that same committee making certain statements and promises. What, one may ask, is the worth of testimony by an aspirant for a government appointment to mean if, as in the case of Mr. Ford, that testimony can be retracted by action a month later? Is this not setting up a tradition that the order and far processes of government can be flummied at will once one has attained office?

What one may fear is that now, in the United States, the language of politics is threaded from the abuse of language by men who held high office. How long can orderly and just governmental processes continue if the very agents of those governmental processes abuse language and pervert the worth of words, abusing oaths of office, withholding truthful testimony before committees which have a right to true testimony, and now, not the least in the show of horrors, licensing a President to permit taped evidence of possible criminal acts to be destroyed?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

3 Men at the Helm

Re Barbara Tuchman's article, "Detesting the Presidency" (Herald, Sept. 24): I too have been advocating for many years a three-man tribunal, instead of having a single man with as much power as U.S. presidents have had in the past. With three men at the helm—there is much less chance of "dictatorship" and "dirty politics." Although we have had one type of government structure for nearly 200 years, it is never too late to make a change for the better. It would be interesting to take a poll to see how the American public feels.

SYLVIA LENCOZ.

Lugano, Switzerland.

Shah's Advice

It was interesting to read the advice the Shah of Iran has offered the Western world (Herald, Sept. 27): "They must just work a little harder." It's a revealing little phrase when one considers the miserable living standard of his own people, no matter how hard they work, or wish to work. When everyone has been reduced to a state of economic slavery, leaders like the Shah will be contented, because that gives them absolute power.

It reminds one of a similar reasoning, masked by Communist ideology, where everyone is lowered to riding "second-class" instead of all being promoted to "first-class" (The leaders are

always "first-class," no need to worry about them.)

But a small item in the same issue of the IHT points out a remedy to such tactics from the East. Paramount Pictures has simply halted its film shipments to Iran. Why make speeches when actions are so much more efficient? Why doesn't every individual business, every group, every company make its own choice of actions either by in turn doubling its own prices of export to countries that have exorbitantly raised the price of their products, or simply cutting them off? This would still leave the liberty of action to help poor and needy nations and those friendly to us.

It seems it would be much more efficient to retaliate on an individual level than on the government level.

H. SCHREIBER.

Paris.

Detente

The editorial on "Detente" (Herald, Sept. 27) reminds me how much our late foreign minister, Paul-Henri Spaak, used to stress that detente was not a policy in itself but a series of means to achieve a given policy, pacific cooperation. The alternative method was the cold war, unpleasant and risky, but sometimes necessary and productive as the Berlin blockade has clearly shown.

Detente is obviously preferable if it will achieve its aim, a co-operation, which the oil crisis seems to call for all the more. Moreover, mustn't we feel the pinch of Arab prices if it is to meet all its energy commitments towards the East bloc countries and therefore does share in some of our problems. Washington has just called a meeting of the five leading oil-consuming countries, but Russia was not included. The day may come when consultations with the Russians on how to face a situation which harms us all might prove useful.

On the same issue, one may regret, as voiced by the present Belgian foreign minister, Renaat Van Hise, that the EEC was not invited as such to the Washington conference. Part of the blame must probably rest on the Nine, which have been unable up to now to proclaim to the world that in facing a common crisis they had adopted a common energy policy.

J. VAN DEN BOSCH.

Brussels.

Mrs. Ford's Surgery

Re the story "Mrs. Ford Has Surgery for Cancer of the Breast" (Herald, Sept. 30): Freedom of the press is one thing. On the other hand, the publishing of such news with all its awful details is absolutely monstrous.

WILLIAM H. ADLER.

Brussels.

Examining Kissinger's Troubles

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The waning of Henry Kissinger's power is now proclaimed in unmistakable fashion by Senate voting on the foreign aid bill. The trouble is not trivial stuff like attacks from the press or snide cracks from barons in President Ford's entourage.

The difficulty is that Mr. Kissinger's central technique—the technique of the secret good guy—has been shattered by events. That technique depended on something that can no longer be—the presence of Richard Nixon in the White House.

The machs of Senate rebellion against Mr. Kissinger abound in votes on the aid bill. Virtually every issue ever used against the secretary of state in the press was confirmed by Senate majorities.

Take his sponsorship of effort to hamstring the Socialist regime of Salvador Allende in Chile. The Senate voted to cut military aid to the junta which overthrew Allende.

Or his support for the Saigon regime in the Vietnam peace making. The Senate voted to cut off fertilizer aid to Saigon.

Or his tilting toward Turkey in the conflict with Greece on Cyprus.

Frustration

The immediate cause for a sudden outbreak of feeling in the Senate was frustration. For years senators had subordinated the real feelings on Vietnam, Chile and Greece. But to say that only to pose another question why had so many senators, as others as well, checked the feelings for so long? At the point there enters Mr. Kissinger's secret good guy technique, which finds its most vivid expression in the way Mr. Kissinger is habitually dealt with those of the press. From his early days in Washington he was skill at making us believe that he was the only enlightened and sensible official in an administration of unbelievable horrors.

Anybody who attacked him was running the risk of playing in the hands of the true headline. A good many of us accepted it line and pulled punches. So even took at face value hints from Mr. Kissinger that he had a posed the Cambodian excursion the Christmas bombing of Hanoi—that he was truly a secret guy.

That same technique was piled by Mr. Kissinger in dealing with Congress and various blocs of opinion in the country. A modified version of the approach expresses Mr. Kissinger's essential negotiating technique: a diplomat is specialized in living threats from others who he affected to deplore.

Thus he at all times painted a horrible picture of the Russia of what would happen if the P-tagon had its way. Similarly let the Chinese know what Russians thought about them; how exposed the Chinese were if Washington copped it. When Hanoi proved rambo, he gave them a foretaste the bombing they could expect in retaliation.

I do not mean to disparage these techniques which I exaggerate for purposes of description. They have worked. Kissinger has been able to achieve what he wanted to achieve. But with Mr. Nixon gone, Kissinger has no bad guy against whom to play secret guy. Nobody can believe that President Ford is the villain. Nor there been much disposition accept hints, dropped vaguely by Mr. Kissinger, that depict Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, as the bad guy out to detente, and Treasury Secretary William Simon as the one fouling off talks with the Arabs.

The fact is that Mr. Kissinger can no longer play secret guy. He is going to get his share of criticism, maybe even some make-up for the wounds he has inflicted in the past. Nothing he does, or that President Ford does, will change that.

The real question is what Mr. Kissinger has the stomach hang in there when he is a secretary of state like a secretary of state. For my part I hope he does. For has critical tasks yet to do, it is hard to see how President Ford can manage foreign policy without him, even though his life is no longer charmed.

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1974

Page 7

Bonn and Bank Argue Over Foreign Credits

By James Furlong

FRANKFURT, Oct. 3 (AP)—The bank is attempting to do a large-scale borrowing overseas to cover a budget deficit, informed sources said today.

Frankfurt-based central bank is reported to believe that borrowing is superfluous because of West Germany's large trade surplus and that the official policy of money. The Bundesbank disputes the government's to seek such overseas

ministry, on the other is apparently satisfied that within its rights and to foreigners to help in estimated budget gap of 10 billion marks this

ministry spokesman said that government had sold more 500 million DM of notes Sept. 11 to German banks, were free to place the with foreigners. The notes, to be of two to four years' and bearing a yield

ly to Seek other Loan om the IMF

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Italian government, already has received a billion loan from the International Monetary Fund to help its oil imports, is seeking a credit of the same type about \$500 million before end of the year.

In addition the Italian government is expected to arrange some borrowings of DM 100 billion which will be used by the Bank of for payments to central and other foreign official

changes in the IMF relating to "oil facility" operations would make it for the Italian govern- to get a second loan from agency to help pay oil

borrowings from the "oil" are separate from the loan already loan the IMF and last April.

also has drawn against Italy credit and will be receive about \$200 million from the fund early in 1975.

rd Offers % Pay Rise

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Motor Co. of Britain, to its \$3,000 hourly paid a two-year contract that increase wages by 33.6 per

and the offer would raise roll costs 2.7 per cent, or 10 per cent in the first year and million, or a further cent, from current levels second year.

first year of the agree- the most common grade duation workers would a basic increase of about their weekly pay of £24.80, to years basic wage in- would be £12.60 to a week.

also would be increased allowances for employees the press shop workers after this week ended a net strike contract being help pay claims would priority in the general this that opened today.

fractionally over 10 per cent, presumably have been taken up to a large extent by oil-producing countries.

For the last several years, banks have not been allowed to pass on such notes to foreigners. Each note bore a warning that it could not be purchased legally by a foreigner.

But on Sept. 11 the Cabinet took action to ease foreign borrowings by Germans. It removed the Bar-deposit restriction that required 20 per cent of foreign borrowings to be deposited interest free with the Bundesbank.

In addition, it did away with a restriction on the purchase by foreigners of certain types of German debt obligations. Bonn sources said these obligations are those that cannot be traded on stock exchanges.

Warning Omitted
 The government's notes are included in this category, these sources said. Notes issued since Sept. 11 have not carried the notice warning foreigners away, they said.

Sources close to the Bundesbank, however, contend that the German notes should be treated legally as "securities," which were not affected by the Sept. 11 decision. Securities may not be sold to a foreigner without official permission, unless they have a remaining duration of more than five years.

The legal argument between Bonn and Frankfurt thus turns on a definition.
 In broader terms, however, the Bundesbank feels the government can and should cover its borrowing requirements in the domestic capital and money markets.

Does Not Need Inflow
 Frankfurt sources say Germany does not need more foreign currency. The notes, denominated in deutsche marks, add to Germany's foreign currency holdings—which currently are the world's largest at \$7 billion DM—by encouraging foreigners to buy DM to pay for the notes. Frankfurt sources also contend that such borrowings can undermine the Bundesbank's long-held tight money policy.

In Bonn, the emphasis is on the difficulty of obtaining enough funds domestically to meet budget needs. It also is pointed out that despite the large current-account surplus—totaling 15.8 billion DM in the first eight months of the year—Germany is a large net exporter of capital with an overall outflow of 14.1 billion DM so far this year.

The Bundesbank and Finance Ministry are expected to try to reach an understanding next Monday when Finance Minister Hans Ehard returns to Bonn following this week's meeting of International monetary officials in Washington, sources in both cities said.

FDIC Rejects Franklin Bid to Stay Independent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) said today that Franklin National Bank's proposal to remain an independent banking concern is not acceptable and would not be approved "without substantial revision."

FDIC chairman Frank Willie, in a letter to House Banking Committee chairman Wright Patman, D-Tex., disputed the claim of Franklin's management that its plan for government aid to preserve the bank as an independent, Long Island-based institution would involve "no ultimate cost to the United States."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IT & T Turns Down Bid for Avis

International Telephone & Telegraph, which has failed to comply with a timetable set up by the government for divesting Avis, has turned down an offer by United Air Lines to purchase the car-renting firm. UAL says it proposed buying the Avis shares owned by IT&T and the public for \$7.50 each but that IT&T rejected the offer indicating that the price "was not sufficient." UAL says it followed with another offer for \$9 a share for at least 50 per cent of the shares not owned by IT&T. This was also rejected by the conglomerate, UAL says, and "no negotiations are currently in progress."

KHD Sells Trucks to Russia

The Soviet Union has concluded a deal worth an estimated 1 billion deutsche marks with a West German truck manufacturer to buy several thousand medium-tonnage trucks over the next two years, the official Soviet news agency Tass reports. The deal, between Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz and the Soviet foreign trade organization Avtoexport, is to be financed by West German credits, but no details were available on the terms. The Soviets ordered trucks in the 10-to-15-ton range, with air-cooled engines, Tass said.

Brown, Boveri Improves Offer to Kent

BBC Brown, Boveri is improving its offer to shareholders of George Kent Ltd., a U.K. manufacturer of industrial process equipment and scientific instruments. The Brown, Boveri proposals rival an offer to Kent shareholders made by General Electric Co. Ltd. (GEC) of Britain. Under the revised Brown, Boveri offer, a new company, Brown, Boveri, Kent Ltd., which would

take over much of Kent's business, would be owned 49 per cent by the Swiss firm. Instead of 52 per cent as originally proposed. The balance of the equity would be owned by existing Kent shareholders. Kent would receive a capital injection of \$6.5 million from Brown, Boveri, up from \$6.1 million initially proposed.

Salomon Brothers Back in the Black

William Salomon, managing partner of Salomon Brothers, says the Wall Street investment banking firm earned \$32 million before taxes in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. In the previous fiscal year the firm lost \$6.5 million. Gross revenues rose to \$179 million from \$154 million, while the net worth was unchanged at \$122.7 million.

New Gold Sovereign Minting

A new issue of British gold sovereigns will be minted before the end of the year, probably in the autumn, a spokesman for the Royal Mint says. Coin dealers in London already report heavy advance orders for the Queen Elizabeth sovereigns, which were last minted in 1968. But the bulk of the new issue is expected to be exported. The Mint declines to say how many will be produced. There were 42 million produced in 1969. Earlier mintings included five million in 1967, eight million in 1966, and 3.8 million in 1965. The Mint did not say when the new issue will become available to the bullion and coin markets, but some dealers say it will probably be around next March. The sovereigns contain 0.2354 fine ounce of gold each and are being sold in the bullion market around \$24.25, representing a premium of 1 per cent over the current bullion selling price of about \$156 an ounce.

Loans to End, Commodity Options Swindle Bankers Tell Italy, Others Charged to 17 in New York

By Peter Kihss

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Private bankers attending the annual meeting here of the International Monetary Fund are sending out a firm and clear message to governments: The international private banking network can no longer be the channel for financing the large payments deficits in industrial countries.

In a comment typical of many, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, former managing director of the fund who is now with Bank of America International in Paris, said yesterday: "We banks are up to our limits for financing Italy, France, Britain and others. We are not in any danger, but we cannot prudently go further."

This is not because banks in the Eurocurrency and New York markets have ceased to receive funds from the oil-producing countries. It is because they feel they cannot safely further increase their credit lines to the major borrowing countries, which seem likely to have deficits in their payments, at least on oil account, indefinitely.

The apparent drying up of private credit is happening earlier than some governments, including the U.S. Treasury, had expected. It is likely to add urgency to a new round of negotiations involving Johannes Witterstein, managing director of the IMF, the oil-producing countries and the main industrialized countries for what may be a massive expansion of the present small-scale special "oil facility" in the fund, as proposed by Britain and backed by several major countries.

In one sense, government officials understand and even welcome the new wave of banking prudence, because the last thing any government wants to see is a major bank failure, or failures, because of over-extended credit. The new attitude of caution may help eliminate doubts about Eurocurrency banks—those operating with deposits in many currencies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—New York State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz announced indictments yesterday charging that investors were bilked of \$2,098,055 in commodities-options deals with the bankrupt Collins & Day Group Inc. He asserted members of organized crime had tried to take over the firm and got "preferential treatment."

Seventeen persons were indicted, including Douglas Collins, the 31-year-old company president. He was charged personally with \$533,595 in grand larcenies from customers. Also indicted were Grace Ladarola, a company salesperson, and her husband, Benito Ladarola. Mr. Lefkowitz said both Ladarolas, "according to police sources, have had dealings and connections with organized crime."

On an original investment of \$1,000 on November 1972, the company obtained more than \$4 million from about 1,000 investors, of which a loss of more than \$2 million was charged in the indictments.

Bankrupt in '73
 The company was described as "the leading dealers in commodity options" when it filed a bankruptcy petition in federal court here on Aug. 14, 1973, listing liabilities of \$919,000 and assets of \$246,000 as of April 30, 1973. Mr. Collins at that time said that an "extraordinary shift in market values undermined the company's position."

Investors paid for a right to

SEC Accuses Bond Firm

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has filed suit in Miami accusing a Fort Lauderdale firm dealing in municipal bonds of fraudulently selling thousands of dollars worth of municipal securities to veterans recently returned from detention as prisoners of war.

The SEC complained this week that R. J. Allen & Associates, Inc. wrote many of the returned POWs "letters of solicitation," affirming the great debt of gratitude owed them by all Americans and offering assistance to ease the POWs' adjustment period, including the rendering of investment advice.

The commission noted that many of the POWs had accumulated substantial amounts of cash "from back pay and disability compensation during their imprisonment."

Several Found
 An SEC spokesman in Washington alleged that a preliminary investigation has turned up several POWs defrauded by the dealer. He said he did not know if there were more defrauded former prisoners.

According to the SEC, one POW lost about \$100,000, another about \$25,000 and a third \$10,000 by following the advice offered and guarantees given by the Fort Lauderdale firm.

According to the commission, some of the ex-POWs were "sold extremely high-risk industrial revenue bonds under representations that the dealer would buy back the bonds on or before a stipulated date, thus indemnifying the ex-POWs against loss."

U.S. May Ban Coal Exports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The U.S. government is preparing contingency plans to embargo coal exports and to divert some coal supplies from electric utilities in the event of a miners' strike next month.

These are among several measures outlined in a memo from the Federal Energy Administration to the Interior Department.

The planning considers requiring electric utility companies to sell up to 40 per cent of their new coal deliveries to other industries.

The FEA memo notes that an export embargo would be "politically undesirable but the imposition of a surcharge on exports might be acceptable."

The government already has the authority to limit coal exports and to allocate fuel oil supplies where coal stocks are short.

Details were not mentioned but presumably the steps would not be taken unless a strike if it occurred, lasted several weeks.

Contract talks in the soft-coal industry began a month ago and negotiations for the United Mine Workers and the coal companies have until Nov. 12 to reach agreement before the current pact expires.

Energy experts estimate a fully effective coal strike would deny the nation three times as much energy on a daily basis as the oil embargo did last winter.

Government officials were reluctant to discuss the contingency planning in part because of what they said could be the appearance of interfering in the negotiations.

One proposal under discussion would allocate coal "in such a manner as to assure the continued functioning of all industrial users of coal during a coal strike as the expense of selected utilities possessing high inventories of coal" and "until such time as the coal shortage becomes so severe as to impede the further generation of electricity," the FEA memo said.

Stockpiles of metallurgical coal needed by the steel industry, which now has about a two-week supply, could be enlarged by embargoing exports or by levying a tax on them, one suggestion says.

U.S. Money Supply Off In Week, Fed Reports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The U.S. money supply averaged a seasonally adjusted \$280 billion in the week ended Sept. 25, down from the \$280.8 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The board said the money supply grew at an annual rate of 1.3 per cent in the statistical quarter ended June 26. In the latest statistical half, the growth rate was 3.9 per cent and for the year it was 5.7 per cent.

U.S. Firms Abroad Plan Spending Rise

Survey Shows Outlays
To Increase by 24%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—U.S. corporate affiliates abroad, trying to keep pace with worldwide inflation, have substantially stepped up their capital spending plans for 1974 and expect another hefty increase next year, according to a Commerce Department survey.

Plant and equipment outlays of U.S. companies abroad are expected to total \$25.1 billion this year, up 24 per cent from last year, and they are projected to climb another 19 per cent, to \$30 billion in 1975. The 1974 prediction, obtained from data collected last June, is up sharply from the \$23.8 billion, or 18 per cent advance, projected in March on the basis of a survey taken last December.

The department said the upward revision in the 1974 expectations reflects the high rates of world inflation, which have raised the cost of capital expansion and may also have prompted concerns to accelerate outlays in anticipation of higher future costs.

Oil Outlays

One of the largest increases in spending this year is slated among petroleum affiliates, whose outlays are expected to climb 29 per cent to \$8.5 billion. Spending is estimated at \$10.4 billion in 1975, up 22 per cent from the 1974 projection.

This spending spree largely reflects the sharp rise in petroleum prices and the tight energy-supply situation during the past year, both of which have encouraged outlays for development of new supply sources. In both Britain and Norway, where North Sea oil activity is concentrated, spending is expected to double in 1974, the department said.

Manufacturing affiliates abroad plan to boost spending 33 per cent this year, to \$11 billion, and anticipate a 19 per cent rise in 1975, to \$13 billion. Last year such spending increased 22 per cent. The 1974 increases are widespread, the department said, with particularly strong gains forecast by affiliates in chemicals, foodstuffs, electrical machinery and paper products. Next year's big advances are projected for transportation equipment and chemicals.

Same Next Year

Following spending cuts in the past two years affiliates in mining and smelting project a 23 per cent jump in spending this year, to \$1.3 billion, but do not expect a further increase in 1975.

Geographically, Japanese affiliates of U.S. concerns are making the biggest spending rise this year, up a whopping 63 per cent from 1973 to \$1 billion. They expect a 58 per cent spending spurt in 1975.

Outlays of U.S. subsidiaries in Europe should expand 23 per cent this year and another 16 per cent in 1975, according to the survey. Plant and equipment spending programs next year are expected to rise at least 20 per cent for affiliates in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Dow Closes Under 600 For 1st Time Since '62

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average closed under the 600 level today for the first time since October 1962.

The average lost 13.92 points, closing at 587.61. This means the average has dropped about 268 points since the start of this year. On Jan. 2, 1974 the Dow closed the day's session on the New York Stock Exchange at 855.32.

In the climate of doom and foreboding that pervades Wall Street there seems little hope that the average will do anything other than continue its downward path, the only question being how far it will drop.

Today even the news that President Ford will deliver his Tuesday speech on inflation next Tuesday failed to stimulate a rally in stock prices. Investors apparently expect no quick solutions to the problems of galloping inflation, rising oil prices and general economic disarray.

The number of declining issues today totaled 552, while those advancing numbered 396. Volume rose to 13.15 million shares from yesterday's 12.23 million shares. Du Pont fell 3 to 37 7/8, while Eastman Kodak lost 2 1/4 to 63 5/8. Part of the weakness appeared to reflect some adverse comment in a published report on the synthetic fiber industry which the two companies serve. Coca-Cola hit by a bearishly construed press report, dropped 2 5/8 to 46 5/8.

Ford Motor, weakest of the automotive shares, lost 1 1/2 to 36 3/4.

Also lower were IBM, down 1 3/4 to 157 3/4, Burroughs 2 1/8 to 63, Schlumberger 1 1/4 to 70, Lubrizol 2 3/4 to 31 1/2, and Upjohn 1 3/4 to 44 1/4.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.93 to 61.06.

Court Hears Bevan on Pennsy Case

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—David Bevan, former financial chief for the Penn Central Transportation Co., took the witness stand under subpoena here yesterday but failed to shed much new light to help a jury decide whether Goldman, Sachs & Co., the prestigious investment banking house, should be made to reimburse three investors who lost money on Penn Central commercial paper when the railroad went bankrupt.

The investors charge that Goldman, Sachs sold them \$3 million of Penn Central commercial paper, but did not inform them of significant adverse information about Penn Central in its possession.

Penn Central filed bankruptcy reorganization proceedings in June, 1970.

Mr. Bevan, 68 years old, testified for nearly three hours but repeatedly said he was unable to recall specific details about financial matters covering a period more than four years ago.

Attorneys for Goldman, Sachs elicited from Mr. Bevan, who appeared as a witness for the defense, that it was company policy not to disclose nonpublic information. However, in cross-examination, he conceded that the company's bankers had been told—although the public had not—that Penn Central expected to show a loss on its railroad operation of \$66 million in 1970.

Testimony already in the record showed that Goldman, Sachs also had the same information before the bankruptcy petition of the company.

Both sides said they expected to wind up their case quickly and that it would go to the jury soon.

Mr. Bevan, under federal indictment in Philadelphia on charges that he and four others conspired to commit mail and wire fraud, pleaded not guilty on Sept. 23 to charges involving the alleged misapplication of \$4.2 million in Penn Central funds. No trial date has been set.

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Croile Petroleum lost 1 5/8 to 71 1/2 and brought to more than five points the drop in the stock the last two sessions.

Croile said yesterday that changes in the income tax law by Venezuela will have an adverse impact on the company's 1974 earnings.

Bond prices were in retreat most of the session with declines stretching to as much as 1/2 point in some sectors of the corporate market.

Corporate dealers said the market was suffering from a heavy supply of short-dated offerings and the lack of any positive news regarding the economy and interest rates.

In the government sector prices were also mostly lower but losses were limited to a few 32s in most maturities.

Some dealers noted there had been a modest recovery in the market following the report of a sizable decline in the narrowly defined money supply, but they added that the buying interest soon waned.

In the bill sector, prices held mostly steady, with the exception of the 90-day bill which continued to ease off its auction rates. The 90-day bill closed at 7.09 per cent discount bid.

In Chicago wheat closed up the daily permissible limit of 20 cents a bushel, as other grains also rose sharply on frost reports in Midwest growing areas.

In New York silver closed up the daily permissible limit in all contracts on speculative buying.

Company Reports

Company	1973	1974
Revenue (millions)	383.9	354.6
Profits (millions)	1.71	1.56
Per Share	0.27	0.24
Revenue (millions)	766.1	720.3
Profits (millions)	2.83	2.98
Per Share	0.44	0.46

A & P

Company	1973	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,696.64	1,659.41
Profits (millions)	4.98	3.42
Per Share	0.20	—
Revenue (millions)	3,451.37	3,299.92
Profits (millions)	15.27	1.03
Per Share	0.61	—

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Car Prices Rise 5% in France as Auto Show Opens

PARIS, Oct. 3 (NYT).—The French government today authorized auto manufacturers to increase their prices an average 5 per cent as the 61st Paris auto show got under way.

The atmosphere of gloom and uncertainty surrounding the show was not helped by the latest price increase, which pushes up auto prices so far this year by more than 16 per cent. Sales in France have dropped 20 per cent this year as customers have been put off by increased costs, tight credit restrictions and worry about the cost and supply of gasoline.

Manufacturers reportedly sought an increase of 8 per cent, claiming that production costs have risen almost 25 per cent since the beginning of the year.

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(Continued on next page)

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(Continued on next page.)

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Cleveland Names Robinson 1st Black Baseball Manager



Frank Robinson

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Frank Robinson, the only person ever to win the Most-Valuable-Player award in both the National and American Leagues, today was named player-manager of the Cleveland Indians, the first black manager in major league history.

"The only reason I am the first black manager of a major league team," Robinson said at a news conference here, "is that I was born black. I want to be judged by my play on the field, not on my inexperience or any other factor."

The announcement was made by Indians General Manager Phil Seghi, who had obtained Robi-

son from the California Angels to replace Ken Aspromonte, who was fired last week.

Also at the news conference were Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn and American League President Lee McPhail.

Let of Flack

Robinson, who said that he was not a "miracle worker," said the Indians organization would "get a lot of questions and a lot of flack" for hiring a man who had never managed in the major leagues.

"The Indians finished fourth in the American League East, 14 games behind division-winning Baltimore."

"If we win, it will be because

the players do their best," Robinson said. "When a club does fail, the manager should take the heat—and I will."

Seghi said, "We chose Frank on his merits and his talents. He is a true leader."

A problem that Robinson apparently won't have is with star pitcher Gaylord Perry, who had said earlier that the Indians couldn't afford both him and the new manager.

The terms of Robinson's contract were not revealed and Seghi was to meet with Perry today to iron out terms with the former Cy Young Award-winner, who was 21-13 this season after winning last night's game.

"I'd like to reach agreement," Perry said. "It's up to Seghi."

As for the brief lineup between Perry and Robinson last week following the firing of Aspromonte, Perry said: "That was in the heat of the moment. I just want what's coming to me in salary." As for Robinson's appointment, Perry said: "I will be most happy to play for him. Everything will be worked out."

Stated Goals

Robinson, as a designated hitter next season, can reach his stated goal of 3,000 career hits and 600 home runs, a plateau equalled only by Hank Aaron and Willie Mays. He could also become the first manager to lead

the Indians to a World Series since 1954.

"I will not set up a lot of rules," Robinson said. "I believe in trusting men as men. The most difficult part will be getting to know them—not their playing abilities, which I already know, but to know them as persons. What makes them tick and how to get the most out of them."

"Frank Robinson will have no more trouble than any other manager with the players," Hank Aaron said in Atlanta about the appointment. But Aaron said that "his problems will probably come from the press, who will be watching his every move, putting him under a microscope. A lot

of people are going to expect him to walk on water, and that's going to be unfair. But I think Frank Robinson is going to do all right."

Hall-of-Famer Monte Irvin, now a member of the baseball commissioner's staff, said: "I'm as happy as he is that it finally happened. Almost everybody will be pulling for him to make good. Baseball was the first to give Jackie Robinson a chance, and it's poetic justice that Frank should now become the first black manager. He might have a minor problem here or there crop up, but it's going to be a manager's problem rather than a black-white problem."

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the Urban League, expressed the league's pleasure at Robinson's appointment as "long overdue, but it is a recognition of ability and experience. I'm pleased that professional baseball has finally gotten around to believing that if we can play baseball we can manage it as well. Robinson can make a great contribution in an area from which we have been excluded."

"I'm sure he'll do well," Jordan added. "Although I don't know him personally, he's always been one of my favorite ballplayers and now he's going to be my favorite manager."

Pirates Are East Division Champions



Members of Pittsburgh Pirates are joyous after winning East Division title.

Beat Cubs in Bizarre Finish

By Bob Addie

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3 (UPI)—In as bizarre a baseball game as ever has been played, Manny Sanguillen's scratch single in the 10th inning with the bases loaded gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 5-4 triumph over the Chicago Cubs and the championship of the National League Eastern Division.

"I must say," Pittsburgh manager Danny Mortenbaugh noted after the game, "that luck had a lot to do with our victory tonight, and I don't think I ever saw another game like it in 37 years in baseball."

The victory made it unnecessary for the second-place St. Louis Cardinals to play their postponed final game of the season today, after it was rained out in Montreal last night.

The Pirates, trailing by two runs in the ninth, had tied it up on—of all things—a strikeout by Bob Robertson, whose two-run homer had won Tuesday night's game.

When the Cub catcher messed up the play, Robertson showed that he could be a hero by striking out as well as by hitting a homer.

The Chicago outfielders were harassed by the crowd all evening after plate umpire John Kibler called Richie Zisk out at the plate in the fourth inning on Rick Monday's great throw. After that, a fan in left field threw a whiskey bottle—fortunately only half full—at Jose Cardenal, who ducked in time. The glass splintered over the outfield and the game was halted.

Chicago manager Jim Marshall took his club off the field with the Pirates at bat in the eighth until the crowd calmed down.

Again in the ninth, police and ushers circulated through the crowd trying to nail the mischief-makers. Mortenbaugh went out to centerfield and raised his arms imploringly to the crowd to stop its rowdiness.

While Stargell, the Pirates' leader, paid tribute to the Cubs, "They're outstanding," he said, "they never stopped hitting. They did their best."

There were few in the crowd who thought that the Pirates could win after the Cubs had opened with a four-run assault in the first inning off Pittsburgh southpaw Jim Rooker.

Monday walked and scored on singles by Don Kessinger and Cardenal. Bill Madlock grounded to Richie Hebner, who threw wild to second for what had looked to be the start of a double play. Kessinger scored and Cardenal took third. Jerry Morales and Bob Sperrung singled in two more runs.

The Cubs scored their first run in the third on a walk to Frank Taveras, Rooker's single, and an infield out. The play that tore up the crowd happened in the fourth. Zisk was safe on an error and went to third on Sanguillen's single. Ed Kirkpatrick fled to Monday, whose throw ripped Zisk at the plate.

"He never touched me," said Zisk, of catcher Steve Swisher. "I had him coming into the plate."

Final Standings In Major Leagues

National League			
	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	50	44	.528
St. Louis	48	46	.511
Philadelphia	47	47	.500
San Francisco	46	48	.489
Los Angeles	45	49	.479
San Diego	44	50	.468
Atlanta	43	51	.458
Chicago	42	52	.447

American League			
	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	51	43	.543
New York	49	45	.519
Boston	48	46	.511
Los Angeles	47	47	.500
San Francisco	46	48	.489
Seattle	45	49	.479
Chicago	44	50	.468

Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	51	43	.543
New York	49	45	.519
Boston	48	46	.511
Los Angeles	47	47	.500
San Francisco	46	48	.489
Seattle	45	49	.479
Chicago	44	50	.468

Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	47	47	.500
San Francisco	46	48	.489
Seattle	45	49	.479
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e Remarkable Baltimore Finish

Leonard Koppett

Oct. 3 (NYT)—Of the most remarkable finishes in the 74-year history of the American League, the Orioles are champions of the Eastern Division for the first time in six years.

Of their previous victories attained by 19, 15, 12 and eight at this time wasn't they heard by tele- vision? The Orioles had lost in giving the Orioles two games with one

There, Baltimore won last 17 games, including a sweep of the New York Start-

al Leaders

Major Leagues

RICAN LEAGUE

G AB R H Pct

153 599 86 318 261

149 538 72 186 216

146 528 71 167 210

140 518 71 167 210

137 488 78 141 203

131 520 65 167 203

125 544 84 167 203

124 515 83 155 201

123 482 84 138 201

120 446 58 133 203

119 446 58 133 203

118 446 58 133 203

117 446 58 133 203

ing Aug. 28, when they were in third place, eight games behind the Boston Red Sox, the Orioles won 37 games and lost only six—and 14 of those victories were by one-run margins.

And every bit of that .518 pace was needed to overtake and stay ahead of the Yankees, who posted a 32-13 won-lost record between Aug. 14 and Tuesday. From the time the Orioles took first place on Sept. 19, with their third straight victory in New York, the Yankees remained right on their heels. But Baltimore won its last seven games to clinch the title, then made it eight straight yesterday with a 5-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the season finale.

Most close races are not like that. Either two or more teams struggle along only a little above the break-even level throughout the last month, or one hot team is overtaking an-

other that opened a large lead and is falling back. For two teams to keep winning the way the Orioles and the Yankees did is rare. It hadn't happened on the same scale in the American League in 23 years, since the Yankees out-sprinted Cleveland in 1952.

Major factors in Baltimore's late-season improvement were the hitting of Don Taylor, the return to the starting rotation of Jim Palmer, the clutch hits of Tommy Davis as the designated hitter, the consistent excellence of Bobby Grich and the marked tightening of the defense in which Grich, Mark Schlemmer at shortstop and Paul Blair in centerfield formed such a strong middle line.

Over the final stretch, in the period coinciding with Baltimore's 27-8 record, Taylor hit .296. Until Aug. 29, he had been hitting only .238.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	51	43	.543
New York	49	45	.519
Boston	48	46	.511
Los Angeles	47	47	.500
San Francisco	46	48	.489
Seattle	45	49	.479
Chicago	44	50	.468
Philadelphia	43	51	.458
San Diego	42	52	.447
Atlanta	41	53	.437
St. Louis	40	54	.428
Pittsburgh	39	55	.417
Cleveland	38	56	.406
Washington	37	57	.395
Minnesota	36	58	.384
Calgary	35	59	.373
Montreal	34	60	.362
San Jose	33	61	.351
San Francisco	32	62	.340
San Diego	31	63	.329
San Jose	30	64	.318
San Francisco	29	65	.307
San Diego	28	66	.296
San Jose	27	67	.285
San Francisco	26	68	.274
San Diego	25	69	.263
San Jose	24	70	.252
San Francisco	23	71	.241
San Diego	22	72	.230
San Jose	21	73	.219
San Francisco	20	74	.208
San Diego	19	75	.197
San Jose	18	76	.186
San Francisco	17	77	.175
San Diego	16	78	.164
San Jose	15	79	.153
San Francisco	14	80	.142
San Diego	13	81	.131
San Jose	12	82	.120
San Francisco	11	83	.109
San Diego	10	84	.098
San Jose	9	85	.087
San Francisco	8	86	.076
San Diego	7	87	.065
San Jose	6	88	.054
San Francisco	5	89	.043
San Diego	4	90	.032
San Jose	3	91	.021
San Francisco	2	92	.010
San Diego	1	93	.009
San Jose	0	94	.000

ATLANTA, Oct. 3 (AP)—"I'm hoping that's not my last home run," Hank Aaron said last night, shortly after hitting the 733rd of his career in his final at-bat of the 1974 season.

"This was a thrill simply because it probably was my last time as an active player in Atlanta Stadium," he said. "I'm sure it's going to be my last game in Atlanta. I can't see where I could come back and play another year. I don't have a contract. That's all."

But the 40-year-old slugger, who is baseball's all-time home run king, insisted that he has not yet decided to retire and left open the option of playing somewhere else next year.

"Who knows," he said. "I might hit my last one against Cleveland or in Chicago or somewhere."

The homer extended two of his major league records—20 or more homers in a year for the 20th time and, also, for the 20th consecutive year.

After popping out, grounding out and walking in three trips, the fans sensed that it would be his last at-bat in Atlanta when Aaron came to the plate in the seventh inning, and they rose to give him an ovation.

He took a high pitch, thenashed the home run over the fence at the 300-foot mark. His teammates poured from the dugout to greet him at the plate and the crowd roared, wanting him to return for another cheer.

They didn't get their wish. He said later: "I was just broke up too much to come out tonight. I wanted to be by myself awhile."

Aaron said he rated this home run for thrills alongside his 717th and 718th last April, the hits that tied and put him past Babe Ruth.



Emotional End To Pele Era

SANTOS, Brazil, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Pele, the greatest name in soccer, closed a brilliant 18-year career last night in an emotional ceremony.

Pele played only about 20 minutes of the game with Santos against Ponte Preta before suddenly dropping to his knees in midfield and, with outstretched arms, repeating "thank you" to the 32,000 fans, who replied with a thunderous standing ovation.

Openly weeping, Pele then got up, took off his shirt and circled the field at the Vila Belmiro Stadium, waving his No. 10 jersey, which is expected to be retired by the club.

After finishing his run, Pele—who led Brazil to three World Cup championships with his amazing ball control and scored more goals than any other player in history—fell into the arms of a policeman, embraced him and wept.

AP.

Soviet Hockey Team Outplays Canadians Again

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The Soviet Union whipped Team Canada, 5-3, tonight in a savage six-game series that ended with a bloody brawl involving most of the players.

The Soviet Union now holds an unbeatable 3-1 edge in the series, with two games drawn. If Canada wins the final two contests here Saturday and Sunday, it can only tie the series.

The Soviet team ran all over the Canadians with superior team work, speed and coordination.

Canadian coach Billy Harris tried new tactics to bounce back from the 3-2 defeat in Tuesday's Moscow opener, but they did not work.

The Russians added humiliation to the defeat in the last couple of minutes by tapping the puck tidy from one to another to kill time while the Canadians built up anger.

As the final whistle blew, several players lunged at Valery Kharlamov, a half-Spanish forward whom the Canadians con-

sider to be the dirtiest player on the Soviet side.

Kharlamov left the ice with his face streaming blood. Soviet coach Boris Kulagin said that the Canadian who allegedly started the fight, Rick Ley, should be jailed for 15 days under the Soviet penal code for brawling after the whistle.

Harris said that Soviet referee Viktor Dombrovski gave aid and comfort to the Soviets by overlooking their faults and penalties, the Canadians, unjustly in at least one situation.

He was referring to the second period, when both Bruce McGregor and Valerie Vassilev were penalized for fighting, even though Vassilev started the fight. Harris said that Vassilev should have been penalized the full 10 minutes, plus two minutes for high-sticking, the cause of the incident.

Harris said, "It was quite an exciting game until then. Can anyone explain to me why Vassilev was not penalized? My international rule book says the player who starts a fight goes off. The referee had already called a two-minute penalty, so why did the players get five minutes apiece? Up to then it had been quite good hockey."

The Soviets got off to an incredibly fast start with a goal after only 34 seconds scored by Boris Mikhailov with an assist by Kharlamov.

The Soviets scored again at 2:43 when Vassilev streaked away and scored unassisted.

Team Canada rarely managed to penetrate the Soviet defense.

Shibata Keeps Title

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—Kunaki Shibata of Japan retained his World Boxing Council junior lightweight crown tonight when the referee stopped the fight in the final round of his 15-round title match with challenger Ramiro Balanos of Ecuador.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

Observer

Kaleidosport

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—For days we sat at the box mesmerized by sport. We saw the Mets beat the Nets and the Jets, saw Pancho Segura score a hole in one and watched thunderstruck while Evonne Goolagong came off the bench in the final seconds of play to whip the mighty Nebraska Cornhuskers with a line drive to center field.

"Shades of Big Bill Tilden!" cried grandmother as she went down to defeat to fetch another six pack. While she was gone Joe Namath shaved Curt Gowdy, who was in Munich for the world figure skating quarterfinals.

"This is the dullest I ever saw," griped young Herman, switching the channel just in time to see commissioner Pete Rozelle suffer a pulled hamstring while trying to shave commissioner Bowie Kuhn's snow-dusted head.

"Cosell has great desire," said grandmother, "but he'll never be a patch on Lefty Grove." She was deep in the shadow of her own goalposts, but didn't know it, and we were all too absorbed watching the Demolition Derby to tell her. Afterwards we watched reruns of the previous day's shoulder separations.

"Bart Starr may be immortal," said grandmother, "but he'll never be a patch on Lefty Grove." She was deep in the shadow of her own goalposts, but didn't know it, and we were all too absorbed watching the Demolition Derby to tell her. Afterwards we watched reruns of the previous day's shoulder separations.

Meanwhile, Jack Nicklaus missed a putt on Channel 13 and was penalized \$100,000 as three Texas millionaires signed a high-school basketball player to a \$2-

million contract and Jim McKay set a new world shaving record at the Caracas Bowling Festival. We were so keyed up by McKay's brilliant achievement that we paid hardly any attention at all to the Belgian auto race, in which three drivers were killed, which was not a record for that event, but the brutal, hard-fought battle between the Chicago Bears and Billie Jean King kept us riveted to the TV set.

"Billie Jean will never be a patch on Jim Thorpe," said grandmother. She was a male chauvinist pig, but we didn't bother to tell her, because what matters is not whether you win or lose, but how you shave your beard, and anyhow we were already absorbed in the girls' equitation semi-finals at Oslo, followed immediately by the formation of a new world sports league.

We never learned what sport the new league would be—could it have been team turtle racing?—because young Herman suddenly remembered the crucial game between the Lakers, the Warriors and the Lobsters and switched the channel. Grandmother said she didn't want any part of any team called the Lobsters and tried to switch to the hydroplane races, but Mark Spitz told her to keep her hand off the dial until he had finished shaving.

"Spitz may be a championship shaver," said grandmother, "but when it comes to swimming he'll never be a patch on Johnny Weissmuller." She was in the 15th round and so groggy she didn't know the four-minute mile had become as commonplace as the game of the century, but we didn't bother to tell her. Instead we sent her for another six pack because Curt Gowdy was coming on next from historic Chavez Ravine, where the shadows were lengthening and there is no tomorrow, as every sports fan knows.

"That's nonsense," said grandmother. "There's always a tomorrow, but it's never a patch on yesterday." She was bawling a thousand for Frank Gifford interrupted with a bulletin that commissioner Rozelle's pulled hamstring had been rechecked and he would be ready to shave again next week.

Letter from James Baldwin

Bette Davis, Miss Moffatt And Bright Boys

ST. PAUL DE VENICE, France—Among the delights that came my way recently is the news (H.T., Sept. 28-29) that Miss Bette Davis is returning to the Broadway stage, under Josh Logan's direction, in a new musical version of "The Corn Is Green" (re-titled "Miss Moffatt") with a black cat in the male lead; and the locale of Emlyn Williams' play has been shifted from a Welsh mining village to the American South.

In the original version of this play, Miss Moffatt, the noble spinster schoolteacher, sends her bright boy to Oxford—where he will, no doubt, from light miles away, become a Great Leader of His People.

I do not know the new script, an uncertainty of the era, or even the particular town in which it takes place. The era, anyway, is somewhere in the past: the production, however, is not, and where, exactly, I wonder, does Miss Moffatt send her bright-eyed, now black, boy today? Chicago? Detroit? Chile? Liberia? Wales? But before we get to that considerable question, let's get to this:

1968 Novel

In 1968, a novel of mine was published in America, in England, thereafter, in France, subsequently just about everywhere. It occurs to me that someone involved in the present production of "Miss Moffatt" has heard of my novel, or even read it: title: "Tell Me How Long The Train's Been Gone."

The hero of my novel is a black actor-singer, and one of the necessities of the novel is that he become successful. His apprenticeship is occurring in the 1930s. I had to read about 300 American plays in order to find a play, that is, in which my hero might have played and in which he might have scored a sufficient triumph as to be considered, legitimately, launched.

I did not find one American play in which my hero could, or would have played, and survived. And I settled, somewhat despairingly, on the British play, "The Corn Is Green," because a boy of Leo's youth and pride could have played—even much more than would have played it—and shocked his audience into believing him. He could not have done this with "In Abraham's Bosom" or "Porgy and Bess" or "All God's Children Got Wings" or "The Emperor Jones"—which just about exhausts the gamut.

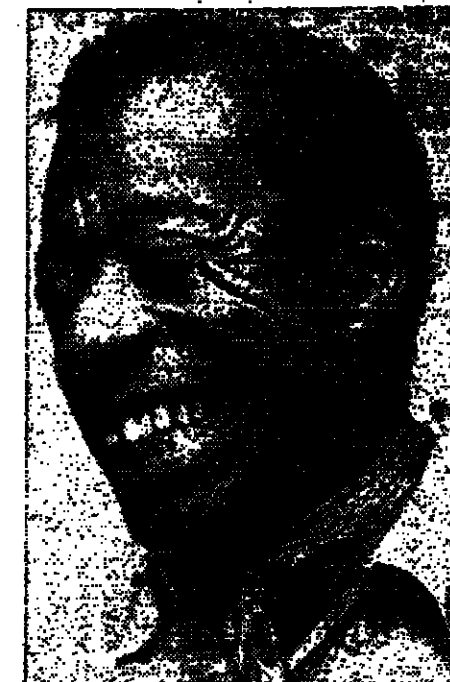
The time of Leo's triumph is about 1933. He is offered the role of Morgan Evans in an "experimental" production of "The Corn Is Green" in an East Side settlement house. This production will "utilize Negroes"—that is why it is called an "experiment"—and the locale has been shifted in effect—from Wales to the American South. "It's true," says the director, "that the play takes place in Wales, but I think we can make the audience forget that after the first few minutes, and, hell, anyway, there are black people in Wales." "The Miss Moffatt of this production is played by an aging, ex-movie star whose vogue has long passed: that is why she finds herself surrounded by blacks in a settlement house production of 'The Corn Is Green.' Leo worries a little about the 'white missionary, black promise business' but consoles himself by reflecting that 'it really couldn't be helped and if we played it right, it wouldn't be stressed.' And the director of this 'experimental' production is a Greek-American citizen about to be hauled before the House Un-American Activities Committee and this sacred committee will destroy his career.

We are confronted once again with the beauty of American progress. I do not know where Miss Moffatt would have sent her "bright bright boy" in 1932. In 1952, she would have had a great deal of trouble keeping him out of Korea. Twenty-two years later, the "bright bright boy" shows up (under-salaried) on the silver screen, works as a model, may even be a candidate for PlayGirL's Discoveries of the Month. This progress has brought us so close to Canada that we can afford a well-earned nostalgia.

Future Is Present

Thus, the recycled Miss Moffatt and the "bright bright boy," having never heard of World War I or World War II or Vietnam, are free to labor toward that equality which we have so vividly and vividly achieved. Miss Moffatt is sending the boy into a future which is, in fact, our present. The poor boy doesn't know what she's sending him off into—what does she do with his baby?—and Miss Moffatt has to go to know, either. It's all happening so long ago.

Wherever the sends him, it is to be hoped that he does not decide to become an actor. After a season in hell in various remakes of old Humphrey Bogart vehicles—in blackface—he may long for his old



James Baldwin

friend, "The Emperor Jones," or try to get back into the modeling business.

—It's the story," says the perennially breathless and bright-eyed Miss Davis, "of this bright, bright boy, and this wonderful woman who gives him his life."

Like the Blues

Idea comes out of life, out of human passion (and sometimes out of books) and belongs to the people who pay for them—like the blues. Like some of my blues singer friends, then, I merely wish to register, in my own name, a small, finally impersonal complaint: You can't sing my blues because you didn't go out and catch them.

I know, for example, that the "bright bright boy" might turn out to be George, or Jonathan Jackson, or suffer the unrevealed torments of the wonder doctor of "Crossed Which Coming To Dinner"—a film which might be considered as being as genuinely naive as are some Miss Moffatts in life. In life, Miss Moffatts are "marvelous" to the extent that they can learn from their "bright bright boys": in this sharing, both fates are altered: sometimes, both are redeemed. However: "Of course," Miss Davis assures us, "this play has nothing to do with racial problems whatsoever." I am immensely relieved to hear so. The work of so many, therefore, has not been in vain. Nothing succeeds like success, and, as we say in show-business, children, I hope you break a leg.

PEOPLE: Nixon Curses A Photographer

Former President Richard Nixon angrily cursed a new photographer who tried to take a picture of him in a hospital corridor Thursday, the photographer and witnesses said. Kent Henderson, of the Long Beach (Calif.) Independent Press Telegram said that Nixon's face was contorted as he yelled, "You goddamn SOB," when he saw the photographer outside a room where Nixon had just undergone some tests.

Henderson said that he was so shocked that he couldn't take a picture before an attendant whirled Nixon's wheelchair around and pushed him back into the room. The photographer said that he heard the doors crash against Nixon's wheelchair as he was wheeled inside.

A spokesman for the Long Beach hospital said that Nixon has now expressed a desire for no more photographs to be made during his stay in the hospital. He is expected to leave Friday or Saturday.

"I must be doing something right," said Sen. Thomas McInnis, R-N.H., on learning that the John Birch Society has ranked him as the worst senator in the country. The ultraconservative Birch Society, which has given McInnis its lowest rating—minus 1—was described by the senator as "an organization of extreme right-wingers... ignorant of American principles and traditions." He added: "Everytime I do something as a senator that displeases the John Birch Society, I must be doing something for the good of America."

President Idi Amin of Uganda wants two six-foot-tall Scotsmen who can play bagpipes as his bodyguards, a spokesman said in Kampala. He said that Uganda's acting high commissioner in London had been instructed to recruit two such Scots, each with a military background and good service records.

Despite the current cold wars in parts of Europe (it was 6 degrees centigrade Thursday morning in Paris), President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is refusing to turn the heat on inside the dark Elysée Palace. It was cold enough in there Wednesday for the President to have to move his luncheon guests out of the dining room to the library, where a wood fire was



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing cold at the

burning. The Elysée is a strictly the government's meditation not to heat Oct. 13, no matter what temperature. Guests at the now are being received in shirts and ties. Yesterday's Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Interior Minister Michel Delebarre and Pierre Juillet, President Georges Pompidou's longtime eminence grise.

One of three surviving says that he plans to leave some \$13 million to his wife and three children, and thousands of dollars to his gardener and dogs. Merkins, 63, nephew of Summer Lamkina, called "outrageous" and said would file suit in Macomb Mich. This week Lamkina died Sunday. A widower, Lamkina left some \$13 million to his wife and three children, and thousands of dollars to his gardener and dogs. Merkins, 63, nephew of Summer Lamkina, called "outrageous" and said would file suit in Macomb Mich. This week Lamkina died Sunday. A widower, Lamkina left some \$13 million to his wife and three children, and thousands of dollars to his gardener and dogs. Merkins, 63, nephew of Summer Lamkina, called "outrageous" and said would file suit in Macomb Mich. This week Lamkina died Sunday. A widower, Lamkina left some \$13 million to his wife and three children, and thousands of dollars to his gardener and dogs. 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